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THE

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THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT

TO THE "KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA"

New year's day Honours

THE STAR OF INDIA

Calcutta, 2nd January 1888

To be a Knight Grand Commander

His Highness Sawai Madho Singh, Bahadur, Maharajah of Jeypur

To be Knights Commanders

James Broadwood Peile, Esqr, Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Member of Council of the Governor General of the North West Provinces Colonel James Browne, Royal Engineer in Chief of the Sind Pishin Railway

To be Companions

Major General Oliver Robert Newmarch, late Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department The Hon'ble Philip Pendrel Hutchins, Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St George William Erskine Ward, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, Inland Commissioner, Burma Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq, Engineer in Chief, Sind Pishin and Khojak Amran Railway Lewis Robinson Clive Browne, Esq Deputy Accountant General, India Office

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Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Kt, late Chief Justice, Madras Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah Amir Akbar Asmun Jah Bahadur, Minister of His Highness the Nizam Nawab Shumsul Umara Amir Kabir Khurshid Jah Bahadur, of Hyderabad Edwin Arnold, Esq, Author of "The Light of Asia" and other works Maharaja Rajah Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Dumraon Vera Kerala Varma, Elaya Rajah of Cochin

To be Companions

Hon'ble Frank Forbes Adam, Additional Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay Munshi Nawal Kishore, of Lucknow Rao Bahadur Krishnaraj Lakshman Nulkar, Chairman of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Colonel Henry Constantine Tolyn Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, now Minister of the Bhopal State. Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq, Engineer of the Dufferin Bridge, Benares Neyl Lloyd, Esq, Political Agent, Shahzada Nadir, Honorary Magistrate, Loodiana Khaja Sayyid Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Attache, Foreign department, Government of India Hon'ble Sayyid Amir Hussain, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Additional Member of Governor General's Council Reinhold Rost, Esq, Librarian, India Office

The Title of Maharajah as a personal distinction upon Raja Hanttullah Narrain Singh, Bahadur of Sonbarsa. The title of Rajah Bahadur upon Kumar Puttunassi Singh, of Bareilly, Purnea district. Title of Rajah upon Babu Govind Lal Roy of Rangpur, and upon Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra Bahadur, of Calcutta *Title of Mahamahopadhyaya* upon Kavi Raj Shyamul Dass, of Meywar, and upon Bhimacharyah bin Ram'rat Zulkikar, Senior Shastri, Elphinstone College. *Title of Shamsul Ulama*, upon Moulvi Muhammed Hussain, of Patna, Moulvi Nur Jamal Khan of Miraj, and Kazi Abdul Latif Londe, Kazi of Bombay *Title of Wala Kadr* upon Khan Bahadur Maksud Ali Khan, late subordinate judge, North West Provinces.

Title of Khan Bahadur upon the following Sayyid Razi Ali, of Purneah Chowdri Nasrat Ali, Secretary, British India Association of Oudh, Talukdars, and Honorary Magistrate Khan Sahob Gulam Dastgir, Inspector of Police in Kurnool, Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, Bombay, Sirdar Lutha Khan, Chiefs of Kol in the Rawalpindi district, Shaik Gulam Hussan, Honorary Magistrate, Umritsar, Fakir Sayyid Burhan-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and Naib Wazir in the Bhopal State, Munshi Suraswan Postmaster, Lahore, and Asadullah Khan Superintendent Northern India Salt Department

The Title of Rai Bahadur upon the following —

Babu Surja Narain Singh, Chairman of the Bhaugulpore Municipality, Budh Sing Dudhuria, of Azimgunje, Kunhedabad district, Lala Durgha Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore Municipality, Lala Krishan Sah, Member of the Municipal Board and Honorary Magistrate, Nund Lal, Munshi Deenkul Pershad, late of the Judicial Service in Oudh, Lala Krishna Sahay, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, Lala Mona Mull, Clerk of the office of the Director General of Ordnance, Babu Jeshapat Sarin Shiba, head clerk, office of the Resident of Nepal, Dhuli Dharm Narain, Tehsildar of Umballa, Lurmdu Mull of Peshawar, Babu Pran Kishen Ghosh, retired Superintendent, Comptroller General's office, Babu Raj Kumar Sar, retired Superintendent Financial Department, Government of India; Pundit Sahgram, Superintendent of Post-offices, and Babu Jagadeswar Chatterjee, Second Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares

The title of "Rao Bahadur" upon the following

Pundit Gopal Rao, Deputy Collector, Jhansi District, Govind Ram Marwari of Jhansi, Tanjore Raja Ram Rao, Deputy Collector and Manager, Runmal Zemindari Mahuris Raj Futteh Singh, of Dodwara, in Meywar, Rajoo Pundit of Poona, late Sub Engineer, Hari Appaji, late of the Gaekwar's Contingent, Mahabu Kesrinath, late personal Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, and Rao Saheb Hari Raoji Chiplonker, Member of the Poona Municipality.

The title of "Sardar Bahadur," upon Sirdar Raj ndar Sing, of Kotgarh, Honorary Magistrate in Hoshiarpur district, and Sirdar Ajit Sing, of Ahiwalpur, Punjab.

The Title of "Khan Sahib" upon Abdulla Khan, Inspector of Police, Ajmere, and Khudabad Khan, Head Munshi of the office of Commissioner in Sind.

The Title of "Sirdar" upon Alma Sing, of the Padhana and Bilaka Sing, Honorary Magistrates, Lahore District; and Kirpal Sing, Honorary Magistrate and President, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.

The Gondal State is to rank amongst the first class States of Kathiawar.

Moscow, 31st Dec—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will shortly take his departure from this place, and will take up his residence somewhere in the south, probably in Tiflis

London, 2nd Jan—Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council

Moscow, 2nd Jan—Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived here from St. Petersburg

Cairo, 3rd Jan—The rebels collected under the standard of Osman Digma yesterday, made an attack on the redoubt at Suakin, but were repulsed

The weather in Bombay just now is most extraordinary, there is heavy rain, like in the monsoon, and there is every appearance of its continuing So far the cotton has escaped, but if this rain extends to the Berars, Broach, and Kattiawar, and sunshine is absent, the damage to the cotton will be most serious Rain like the present has never before been experienced here.

London, 5th Jan—The Gaekwar of Baroda was entertained at a dinner by the Queen at Osborne on Tuesday His Highness remained over night, and left the Isle of Wight yesterday in the Royal Yacht, a Royal salute being fired as the vessel steamed away.

Berlin, 5th Jan—The medical advisers of Crown Prince are of opinion that His Highness is suffering from the most severe form of chronic laryngitis, and that the disease is not cancerous.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888

THE PAST YEAR

ANOTHER twelve months has gone by, and we are fairly launched upon the year 1888 Looking back into the vista of the past year, we cannot say that it has been marked with any very remarkable events though it is not without its history The one event of the year, which for subjects of that benign ruler, over whose Empire the sun never sets, stands prominently out from all others, is the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen Empress The exact date of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was the twentieth June, when the Jubilee was celebrated in Great Britain and the colonies In India the seasons had to be studied, and the celebration was fixed for the sixteenth February The occasion afforded a striking proof of the love and esteem in which Her Majesty is held by her subjects, and of their unswerving loyalty to her, for nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the demonstration, and the magnificence of its details One and all, from the Prince to the ryot, vied with each other in doing honor to their beloved sovereign In Bangalore and Mysore, there was a brilliant succession of festivities, lasting over two days, and the people made merry with a will Besides the local celebrations, it was resolved at a public meeting held in the Mayo Hall, at which Mr J B Lyall, our late British Resident presided, to raise subscriptions, to contribute a portion towards the Imperial Institute in London, and to devote the remainder to the erection in honor of the Jubilee, of a local memorial which is to take the form of a "Jubilee Technical Institute" It is much to be regretted, however, that through some mismanagement in the mode of inviting subscriptions, the sum contributed fell far short of what was required for the purpose, and we have consequently heard nothing further about the local Institute A memorial, enclosed in a handsome casket, and bearing numerous signatures, was sent to Her Majesty from the Province On the twentieth June the Jubilee was celebrated with great pomp, grandeur, magnificence and great rejoicings All the native Princes sent deputations from India, and some of them went to England in person to pay their homage to their liege Lady, and congratulate her on the auspicious and happy occasion Notable amongst these were Maharajahs Holkar, Scindia, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and others

The year opened at Madras with a frightful catastrophe, which cost the lives of some four or five hundred people It was on the occasion of the annual Fair at the People's Park on the 1st January 1887 when a fire broke out in some booths in the enclosure, and there was a general rush to get out, resulting in hundreds of people being burnt or trampled to death It was suspected that the fire was caused by incendiaries with the object of loot, but a searching, public inquiry instituted by order of Government went to show that it must have resulted from accident We notice that this year there has been no Fair at Madras

In Mysore, the year 1887 has been marked by the many changes of British Residents we have had In that way the Province has always been very unfortunate, and been inconsiderately treated by the Government of India No sooner has one Resident begun to settle down with his groove of work, and to get familiar with the place, than he is transferred elsewhere and a new officer, perfectly new to the Province is sent in his place In March last, Mr J B Lyall, who was an able and conscientious officer, was transferred to the Punjab on promotion to the coveted post of Lieutenant Governor of that Province, for which he had proved himself well deserving, and which he continues to hold with much honor In his room Mr Fitzpatrick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department was sent to Mysore That gentleman was not here many days, before it became evident that he was just the man for the place He displayed all the ability and tact necessary in an administrator and a political officer, while he was at the same time scrupulously straightforward and honest in all his dealings, and affable, genial, and unostentatious in his manner He introduced many salutary and much needed reforms in the administration of the Station particularly in the Municipality As Chief Appellate Judge of the Station he perhaps distinguished himself most, and his decisions gave the greatest satisfaction In short he was undoubtedly the most popular British Resident we have had But in the zenith of his popularity, and while he was engrossed in his good work, the Government of India transferred him in October, as Ch of Commissioner, to Assam A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Station was called at the Mayo Hall, at which a resolution was adopted, asking the Government of India to confirm Mr Fitzpatrick as Resident here, but they refused to accede to the request, as Sir Charles Bernard, late Chief Commissioner of Burmah, now on furlough in England, had already been appointed the permanent incumbent. He is expected here in March, mean-while Sir Harry Prendergast, K C B, V C, the hero of the Burmese expedition, was sent to act as Resident of Mysore He went on a tour to Coorg in November, being well received, and returned last month

One sad event of the past year, in which Mysore is not a little interested, was the death in September, in England, of Major Evans Bell Mysore owes much to him—its integrity is a Native State He might indeed be called its Saviour And yet he was never directly associated in any way with the Province. He was a man who in a disinterested manner, espoused the cause of the Native States, and was opposed to the mischievous and wholesale policy of annexation which at one time was a characteristic feature of the British rule in India There was a time when it was all but settled, that on the demise of the late Maharajah the State should be converted into a British Province. At this crisis Major Evans Bell stepped to the rescue with his trenchant pen, and the telling arguments and homethrusts he put forward in his famous book on *"The Mysore Reversion,"* had the desired effect The question was thoroughly ventilated in England and this country, and the influence brought to bear, on the Government, resulted in the late Maharajah being allowed to adopt an heir, and that son now sits on the *gaddee* of Mysore

It is gratifying to note that the annual statement of the Dewan at the Dasserah Representative Assembly in October, showed a decided financial improvement in the State It is the first year in its history that the revenues of Mysore rose to such a high figure At the same time it is questionable if the mode of getting in those revenues is altogether a wise one and will not tend in the end to cripple the sources of the country The Dewan was determined to get in the revenue demands to the uttermost farthing, including the large arrears of assessment which had been allowed to stand over owing to bad seasons. But the question is whether this can always be done If the people are made to pay up in this fashion, without any consideration or concession, what will they have left for improvements to their lands, extending their cultivation, and so forth? These are serious considerations which demand attention One marked feature in the Dewan's annual statement was his bank policy To make the ryots pay up their dues in full and then require them to do what the Government were bound to do is a dangerous policy which cannot but bring forth evil Clearly the Government, in levying higher rates for lands under tanks, are bound to keep those tanks in order, and to make the ryots pay, and do themselves what they pay the Government to do for them, is a breach of good faith It has resulted in general dissatisfaction among the ryots who complain bitterly of the way they are treated, and are petitioning against it It is to be hoped that with the experience before him of the way his policy has worked, the Dewan will see the wisdom of abandoning it

The last event of the past year in connection with Mysore to which we would allude is the departure of His Highness the Maharajah and *suite*, on the 17th of December on his tour through Bombay Baroda, Northern India and Bengal He has been well received and accorded all the honors of his rank, wherever he has been, and we trust he will return to his State benefitted by his travelling experience

One of the chief events in India in internal politics has been the Public service Commission, which has held its sittings in all the Presidencies and Provinces under British administration, the final report being sent in the last week in December We learn that in all 423 witnesses had were examined of whom 241 were either civilians or members of the uncovenanted Civil Service, barristers, Educational officers, members of Local Legislative Councils, or High Court Judges, there were 24 editors 20 delegates of Associations, 30 pleaders, and 83 miscellaneous. Whether the Commission will result in any good to the Service remains to be seen, but the manner in which evidence was recorded, makes it problematical

Another event of note was the munificent offer of the Nizam to the Government of India, of substantial assistance in strengthening the frontier defences, and ensuring India from the possibility of a Russian invasion The example was immediately followed by most of the other native Princes, in proportion to the revenues of their States, and afforded a complete answer to the enemies of Great Britain who declare that the former are disloyal to British rule

During the year Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, visited Travancore, Cochin and other native States in Southern India. The affairs of Travancore about that time were stated to be in a most unsatisfactory state and it was stated in some newspapers in most clear and uncompromising language that the ruler of that state was more or less a puppet, who was in the hands of a creature in the Palace, called Saravanan, who exercised tremendous influence for evil in the administration. It was hoped that Lord Connemara, on the occasion of his visit would inquire into matters, and have the favorite sent about his business. But this was not done

The escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran, where he was a state prisoner, caused a good deal of sensation in this country and in England during the year, and it was apprehended that it would lead to complications in Afghanistan Happily he solved the difficulty satisfactorily himself, by giving himself up to the British It is said to be not unlikely that he will be sent to Bangalore

Of Europ an politics there is not much to be said, except that the out look on the continent has been very gloomy Several times the powers have been on the verge of war, and every nation was armed, prepared for any contingencies. The prospect now appears to be more pacific, thanks to the understand ng which exists between Germany, Austria, Italy and England Still the peace of Europe is by no means ensured, and hostilities might break out at any moment In England the great political struggle has been over Ireland That unhappy country is steeped in trouble and the coercive policy exercised there by the present Government has been attended with much evil and bloodshed The Lord Mayor of Dublin himself and not a few Home rulers have been thrown into jail for speaking at meetings of the Land League, publishing their proceedings and other offences against the Crimes Act Let us hope that Government during the year will see the error of their policy and retreat from their false position

And now we must bring this retrospect to a close, and in doing so we beg to heartily wish one and all of our subscribers

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE

Resuming our notice of Dewan Bahadoor Raghoonath Rao's Report of the administration of the State of Indore for the year 1886-87, we notice that they have an Engineering class at the capital, but it is curious and instructive to remark how it is recruited The rising generation of Indore evidently think that every youth should be *paid* for learning a profession which will enable him to earn an honest livelihood The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports —

"The total number of students learning in the class at the end of the year is 11, during the year under report a rumour that each and all join in the class will get a scholarship drew to the class a number of boys, but when they knew that there are only 7 scholarships to be distributed to those students only who undergo the test of the monthly examination all of them left the class one after another and the strength of the class was reduced to its present number plus two, one of whom has got an employment in a Foreign State, and the other who was the first in the class died"

Another institution which ought to be a credit to Indore is its Sanskrit College But it appears to us that 11 masters is an unnecessarily large staff for only 202 students In spite of so much teaching talent being available, however, it would appear that the Institution is wanting in efficiency. The Minister says —

"The Sanscrit College cost the State Rs 2689 There were 11 masters and 202 students I did not examine the College, but from what I have seen and heard, the institution requires much overhauling The great difficulty in improving such institutions consists in securing teachers who may know something of the West"

The rainfall fell very short of the normal quantity, which is 40 Inches, whereas only 26 8 fell during the year under review Consequently, great harm was done to the crops and the revenues were seriously affected. The prices of food grains, as a matter of course, rose higher than in the previous year.

NOT TO BE LENT

The demand of land revenue was Rs 46,00,900, but the collection only 35,51,200 The Minister accounts for this by pointing out that the demand is excessive by one-fifth, and he has no hopes of collecting the balance Like a prudent man he counsels the reduction of the demand by one fifth, and gives an engagement to Holkar on the subject, which is worth reproducing He says —

"The truth is that the Demand is excessive by more than 1/5th When the Demand was fixed, opium fetched high prices These have been falling off without any prospect of a re action The reasons for this change are not to be found either in your Highness' territories or in those of the British Empire A wise administrator should at once reduce the Demand by 1/5th and adjust the existing inequit taxation The effect of such a measure will, I am sure, tend to an increase of Revenue so much so, that within a period of half a dozen years, the Revenue collected will exceed the present Demand I am so confident of this result that I will not hesitate to state that if the Revenue Department be left to my sole charge for 6 years, I shall, by the grace of All s Father, be able to show to Your Highness that I am right in my forecast I would fix the land tax in grain and receive Sicca Revenue in coin at the average rate of its price so long as the market rate continues the same or varies to an extent within 25 per cent either way

The cotton industry did well, the out turn of yarn and sales of cloth being larger than in the two previous years In conclusion Dewan Bahadur Raghoonath Rao makes certain suggestions, and proposes measures with regard to the revision of the land revenue settlement, judicial revenue, and other departments of State which Holkar would do well to adopt

Occasional Notes.

A CONTEMPORARY is of opinion that the most likely successor to the late Sir Robert Montgomery in the India Council will be Sir Alfred Lyall

A BRAHMIN widow, whose husband had died during her childhood was married at Ahmedabad on the 30th ultimo, under the auspices of the Re marriage Association, to a Brahmin of the same caste in the orthodox form

PANDIT Rama Shankar has been appointed a Member of the Statutory Civil Service in the Bengal Presidency, and is attached as Assistant Magistrate and Collector to the North Western Provinces and Oudh

FROM private intimation received from Upper Burma on the 2nd instant, a contemporary learns that the troubles from the dacoits are on the increase The officers and men of the 1st Madras Lancers are doing well It is said that the Regiment will return to India in March

A MEMORIAL has been submitted to the Viceroy professing to describe minutely a long succession of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated upon the personal estate of the late ex King of Oude by certain officials appointed to take charge of the property at Garden Reach upon his death

THE Prince and Princess of Wales received the Gaekwar of Baroda at Marlborough House on the 12th ultimo Previous to this the Maharaja Sahib Hanuji Rao Gaekwar was received by their Royal Highnesses In the afternoon the Prince of Wales returned the visit of the Gaekwar at His Highness's London residence in Victoria Street

AN unusually large durbar was held at Gondal on the 1st instant, commemorating the event of Gondal having been recognised as a first class State by Government The proceedings were opened with a congratulatory address by the Dewan to which the Rajah gave a most fitting and gratifying reply In honour of the occasion His Highness made important concessions to his subjects, abolished some obnoxious taxes, conferred certain rights and privileges and granted one month's salary to every Durbar servant

THE ashes of the late Maharaja Scindia were formally consigned to the Ganges outside the fort, Allahabad, on the 29th ultimo, with the religious ceremonies held to be appropriate to the occasion. A richly caparisoned white horse, and an elephant, wearing a silver necklace, together with gifts in money, estimated at about ten thousand rupees, are said to be the portion of the priests who officiated on the occasion 21 minute guns were fired during its progress, and the flag at the fort was lowered to half mast high.

THE Nellore Tirupati section of the South Indian Railway, a length of 83 miles, is now open to traffic. The mail train leaves Tirupati at 6 A M, and going via Ramguntu, Tripodu, Kalahasti, Yellakunta, Venkatagherry, Vendodi, Gudur, and Venkatachellum, reaches Nellore at 1 25 P M The mail train leaves Nellore at 5 30 A M, and reaches Tirupati at 12 55 P M The journey consequently takes about 7½ hours, or at about the rate of ten miles an hour This is not a very head long speed, but it is a vast improvement on the progress that the most favoured traveller has hitherto been able to make

THE Gaekwar of Baroda gave a ball at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on the 12th ultimo, to about six hundred ladies and gentlemen His Highness received his guests in the saloon, which was fitted up as a throne room, the chair of honour being placed on a dais beneath a canopy of blue and old gold drapery, and being surmounted by His Highness's emblems of authority, a coronet above a scimitar The rooms were lavishly decorated with flowers and with Oriental fabrics including Japanese embroideries, carpets of Hyderabad make, and fine specimens of Indian block printed tapestries Supper was served in the Masonic Rooms and the King's apartments The rooms were lighted with electricity, and presented a brilliant appearance

IT is stated, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Public Service Commission proposes to divide the Civil Service into Imperial and Provincial sections The Imperial Service will correspond to the present Covenanted, but the number of appointments reserved to it will be much reduced, so that if the recommendations are adopted, and a revising tribunal, a certain number of Collectorships and Judgeships will be given out of the Covenanted Civil Service But the changes are to be made very gradually, and care is to be taken to respect the rights of present holders The recruitment for the Imperial Service will rest on a Provincial basis, officials drawn from amongst the natives of one province not being transferable to another Finally it is proposed to raise the age limit from 19 to 22

Local and Provincial

THE TWENTY FIRST HUSSARS —This fine Regiment arrived in Bangalore on the 29th and 30th ultimo, in two troop special trains. The men looked well in spite of their travelling

MR. L RICKETTS —The Inspector General of Forests, Plantations, Police, &c has proceeded on a tour of inspection through the Nagar district

PUBLIC HEALTH —We are sorry to say that public health in Bangalore continues to be unsatisfactory Small pox is prevalent, and cases of fever, bowel-complaints, &c, are very common

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.—The Courts and public offices in the Civil and Military Station reopened after the Xmas holidays on Wednesday, the 4th instant, while those in the City opened on Thursday the 5th

MARKET SHOW —The annual Market Show in the City will take place this morning, and promises from all we hear, to be a pleasing success. Great preparations have been made for the occasion, and every endeavor made to make it go off well

MYSORE RAILWAY —The office of the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mysore Extension, was duly opened at Arsikere on the 5th instant The construction works are reported to be in full swing The Chief Engineer and Acting Agent, Colonel Lindsay, is inspecting the line

IMPERIAL PARADE —All the troops in garrison in the Station were assembled in General Paradeon Monday, the 2nd Instant, in honor of the anniversary of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India *Feude joies* were fired, as also an Imperial salute of thirty one guns, and three cheers were given by the troops for Her Majesty

MYSORE COINS —We are glad to note that the Mysore Durbar have resolved to have the collection of coins in the Government Museum properly arranged and classified, and with this view have accepted the offer of assistance of Captain Tufnell, M S C, of Madras, who is rendering a similar service in the Madras Museum Captain Tufnell will be paid Rs 50 for every visit he pays the Mysore Government Museum, to defray expenses

Extracts.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Standard.—The Delegates assembled at Mackay's Gardens, near the Thousand Lights, on Tuesday last, at 3-30 P M in a spacious pandal erected for the occasion. The Hon'ble Mr Budrudin Tyabji then took the chair, which Rajah Sir T Mahava Row vacated in his favor On rising to address the meeting, he was greeted with much enthusiasm

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President said —

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the great honor you have done me by electing me President of this great National Assembly (Cheers) It is impossible not to feel proud of the great distinction thus conferred on me It is the greatest distinction which it is possible for any one to confer on me (Cheers) I have had the honor to witness the proceedings of many great public meetings, both in Bombay and elsewhere, but it is quite a novel sensation for me to appear before a meeting of this description—a meeting composed not only of representatives of one city, or even of one province, but of the whole vast Continent of India. (Loud cheers) It is representative, not of one class or interest, but of all classes and interests,—of all the different communities that constitute the people of India (Cheers) I had not the good fortune to be present at the proceedings of the first congress which was held in Bombay in 1885, nor had I the good fortune to take part in the deliberations of the second Congress which was held last year in Calcutta but I have very carefully read the proceedings of both of those Congresses, and I have no hesitation in declaring that they displayed an amount of talent, ability, and eloquence with which we have every reason to be satisfied (Cheers) From the proceedings of the past two Congresses, we are fairly entitled to hope of this present one, that it will not only be marked by those virtues, but also by that moderation and wise judgment which are the offsprings of political wisdom and political experience (Loud cheers) All the friends and well wishers of India, and all those who take an interest in watching the prosperity of our people have every reason to rejoice at the success of each of these meetings (Cheers) At the First Congress held in Bombay in 1885 we had 75 representatives from different parts of India In the second Congress held in Calcutta last year we had as many as 440 representatives, while at this present Congress we have, I believe from 650 to 700 representatives of different parts and different communities of this great Empire (Loud cheers) I think, then, that we are fairly entitled to say that this is a truly representative national gathering (Loud cheers) Indeed, if a representative institution such as that which we have so often asked for from the Government were granted to us, I have not the smallest doubt that many of the gentlemen I now have the honor of addressing would be elected as representatives for their respective constituencies, to represent their interests (Cheers) It has been urged in derogation of our representative national gathering that one great and important community—I mean the Mahomedan community—has kept aloof from the proceedings of the two last Congresses Now, in the first place, this is only partially true, and is applicable only to one particular part of India. Then, this is further due to some special, local, temporary causes (Loud cheers) And in the second place no such reproach can, with any show of justice, be urged against the present Congress, and I must honestly confess to you that one great motive which induced me, in the present state of my health, to undertake the grave responsibility of presiding over your deliberations has been an earnest desire, on my part, to prove, as far as in my power lies, that I at least, not in my individual capacity, but as representing the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay, (Loud cheers), do not consider that there is anything in the position or relations of the different communities of India, which, be they Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, or Christians—should induce the leaders of any one community to stand aloof from the others in their common efforts to obtain great general reforms (Cheers), or rights which are for the benefit of all classes, and which I feel assured, have only to be unanimously, and with moderation pressed on the Government to be granted to us Gentlemen, it is and ubtedly true that each one of the great Indian communities has its own peculiar social, moral, educational and even political difficulties to surmount, but so far as general political questions affecting the whole of India, such as those which will be discussed by this Congress, are concerned, I cannot understand why the Mussulmans should not work shoulder to shoulder with the other communities for the common benefit of all This is the principle on which we in the Bombay Presidency, have acted, and from the number, character, position, and attainments of the Mussulman delegates from the Bombay Presidency, and from the Madras Presidency, as well as from the North West Provinces and the Punjab, I have no doubt that this is the view held, with but few, though perhaps important exceptions, by the leaders of the Mussulman community throughout the whole of (India (Cheers) But, gentlemen, it has been urged, as a sort of slur on our loyalty, that this Congress is composed of what are called "the educated natives of India" If by this is intended to be conveyed that we are a mere crowd of people, with nothing but our education to commend us, if by this is meant that the aristocracy and gentry have kept aloof from us, I will only meet that assertion by the most direct and absolute denial (Cheers) In any person who makes that assertion I feel inclined to say "come into this hall, and look around, and tell me where you could find a better representation of interests than you see gathered within its walls? But if no such insinuation is intended I should say that I am happy to think that this Congress does consist of the "educated natives of India" I, for one, should feel proud to be called not only 'educated" but "a native of this country" (Loud Cheers) And I should like to know where, among all the millions of subjects of Her Majesty, are to be found more truly loyal and devoted friends of the British Empire than among these educated natives (Cheers) To be a true and sincere friend of the British Government it is necessary that one should be in a position to appreciate the great blessings which that Government has conferred on us (Cheers), and I would like to know who is in a better position to appreciate these blessings—the ignorant peasants or the educated natives? Who will best appreciate the advantage of good roads, the telegraph, Railways Schools, Colleges, Universities, Hospitals, good laws, and impartial Courts of Justice? If there ever were to arise—God forbid that it should—any great struggle with Russia for supremacy in this country who are more likely to judge correctly of the relative merits of the two empires? In these matters the educated natives are the best qualified to judge, for it is we who are best able to appreciate the blessings of the right of public meeting and of liberty of speech which we enjoy under the great British nation (Cheers), but under Russia we know we shall have an autocratic and despotic Government, whose chief glory consists in great military preparations, aggression on the territory of her neighbours, and great military achievements. (Laughter) Let our enemies say what they please, we, by the mere force of our education, are the best appreciators of a civilised and enlightened Government, and in our own interests, the staunchest supporters of the wise British rule (Cheers) Have those who charge us with disloyalty ever stopped to consider the full import and significance of the assertion which

THE THIRD INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Resolutions at the Third Indian National Congress held in Madras on the 27th, 28th 29th and 30th December 1887

I That a Committee be appointed to consider what rules if any, may now be usefully framed in regard to the constitution and working of the Congress, with instructions to report thereon to the Congress on the 30th instant

[Proposed by Dr Trailokyanath Mitra, (*Bengal*), seconded by Mr Hamid Ali (*Oudh*), supported by Mr W S Gantz, (*Madras*), and carried unanimously]

II—That this Congress reaffirms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and the Provincial Legislative Councils, already set forth in Resolutions III of the Congresses of 1885 and 1886, and expresses the earnest hope that the Government will no longer delay action in the direction of this essential reform

[Proposed by Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee (*Bengal*), seconded by Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, K C S I, (*Madras*) supported by M R Ry P Somasundram Chetty, (*Madras*), and carried unanimously]

III—That this Congress once again places on record an expression of the universal conviction, that a complete separation of Executive and Judicial functions (such that in no case the two functions shall be combined in the same officer) has become an urgent necessity and declares that, in its opinion, it behoves the Government to effect this separation *without further delay*, even though this should, in some Provinces, involve some extra expenditure

[Proposed by Mr N Subramanian, (*Madras*), seconded by Babu Kali Charan Bonnerjee, (*Bengal*), supported by Mr Hafiz Abdul Rahim, (*North West Province*) and carried unanimously]

IV. That in view of the loyalty of H M's Indian subjects, this Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to, that the Military service in its higher grades should be practically opened to the natives of this country, and that the Government of India should establish Military Colleges in the country whereat the natives of India, as defined by statute, may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army

[Proposed by Babu Narendra Nath Sen, (*Bengal*); seconded by Babu Sahgram Singh, (*Behar*), supported by Mr Eardley Norton, (*Madras*) and carried unanimously,]

V That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe and the imminence as instance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, are capable of rendering to Great Britain in the event of any serious complications arising, this Congress once again earnestly appeals to the Government to authorize, (under such rules and restrictions as may to it seem fitting) a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country such as may qualify them to support the Government, effectively, in any crisis

[Proposed by C Sankara Nair, (*Madras*), seconded by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ahmad Hussen Khan, (*Oudh*), supported by Rajah Rampal Singh (*N W Provinces*) and carried unanimously]

VI—That as the administration of the Income Tax, especially as regards incomes below Rs 1,000, has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of the Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs 1 000, the loss of revenue thus involved being made good, *and further financial difficulties*, if any, met by reductions in the existing Public expenditure, or, should this prove impossible, by the re-imposition of an import duty on the finer classes of cotton goods

[Proposed by Babu Guruprasad Sen, (*Behar*), seconded by Babu Jogender Chunder Ghose (*Bengal*) and carried unanimously]

VII—That having regard to the poverty of the people, it is desirable that the Government be moved to elaborate a system of Technical Education suitable to the condition of the country, to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of the orders, already existing in regard to utilizing such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively, than at present, the skill and talents of the country

[Proposed by Sir S Ramasami Moodeliar, K C I E, (*Madras*), seconded by Mr John Adam, (*Madras*), supported by Sheikh Kadir Buksh (*Oudh*), and carried unanimously]

VIII That in view of the loyalty of the people the hardships which the present Arms Act (XI of 1878) causes, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon the people of this country, the Government be moved so to modify the provisions of Chapter IV and, if necessary, other portions of the said Act, as to all enable all persons to possess and wear arms, unless declared therefrom, either as individuals or members of particular communities or classes, by the orders of the Government of India, (or any local authority empowered by the Government of India on that behalf) for reasons to be recorded in writing and duly published

[Proposed by Raja Bahadur Sabapathi Mudaliar, (*Madras*) seconded by Babu Bose, in Chander Pal, (*Bengal*), and carried unanimously]

IX That the rules * drafted by the Committee appointed under Resolution I, stand over for consideration till next Congress, but that in the meantime copies be circulated to all standing Congress Committees with the request that they will, during the coming year, act in accordance with these rules so far as they may seem to them possible and desirable, and report thereon to the next Congress with such further suggestions as to them may seem meet

[Proposed by Mr A O Hume (*Madras*) seconded by Dr Trailokyanath Mitra, (*Bengal*) and carried unanimously]

X That the Fourth Indian National Congress assemble at Allahabad on the 26th December 1888

[Proposed by Mr A O Hume, (*Madras*) seconded by Lajpat Rai Bahadur Singh, (*N W Provinces*) and carried by acclamation]

XI That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council with the humble request that he will cause all the Resolutions to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that he himself will be graciously pleased in consultation with his colleagues, to accord them his best consideration

[Proposed by Rai Jotendro Nath Chowdry, (*Bengal*), seconded by Babu Jyabandeo Nath Tagore, (*Bengal*) and carried unanimously]

* We the undersigned delegates to the third National Congress, beg leave to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of our colleagues generally, and specially of the committee contemplated by the first of the draft resolutions in connection with the question of a definite constitution for the Congress

1 The delegates to the Congress should, in our humble opinion, be recruited by two different methods, regard being had to the present and past political conditions of the country

2 Natives of British India, who hold or have held one or more of the undermentioned positions, should be looked entitled *ex officio* to attend and take part in the meetings of the Congress upon sending at least a month's notice to the Provincial Committee of their intent on so to attend —

(a) Judges of a Provincial High Court
(b) Members of the Imperial Legislative Council
(c) Members of a Provincial Legislative Council,
(d) Members of the Syndicate or elected Fellows in an Indian University
(e) Prime Ministers of Native States having treaty engagements with the British Government
(f) Ex Presidents of the National Congress

3 The remaining members of the Congress must be male British subjects of the age of full 21 years or upwards, and answering to one or more of the following qualifications —

(a) Graduates of University
(b) Members of the learned professions of not less than three years standing
(c) Members of Municipalities or District or Local Boards
(d) Village head men
(e) Persons paying a local, provincial or imperial tax or duty of the amount of Rs 10 or upwards per annum, and they must be nominated and elected in the manner hereinafter mentioned

4 The candidate's nomination paper must be lodged in the office of the Provincial Committee not less than sixty days before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Congress, and be signed by two members of that Committee, or by five persons qualified under the present rules to be *ex officio* or elected members of the Congress.

5 The nomination shall be open to public inspection and published in the local Gazette, and any member of the committee or nominated candidate in the province may object thereto the decision of the provincial Committee upon the question will be final, but a full report of the case will be confidentially laid before the next Congress

6, After nomination the candidate must be elected in one of the following ways —

(a) By Associations in existence for not less than six months before the meeting of the Congress
(b) By public meetings of the inhabitants of one of the following places —
Presidency Towns
Provincial Capitals
District Headquarters
Sub Divisional Headquarters
Municipalities
Villages or groups of villages containing a population of not less than 5,000 souls according to the last official census
(c) By the graduates of the Indian Universities

7 The elections are to be held not less than a fortnight after the lodging of the nomination aforesaid, and from thirty to fifteen days before the days fixed for the assembling of the Congress

8 The result of elections falling under rule 6 (a) will be notified to the Provincial Committee under the hand of the Secretary or President of the Association together with any statistical or other information concerning the association which the provincial Committee may ask to be supplied countersigned by two Honorary Magistrates or Municipal Commissioners, or members of District or Local Boards, or members of the provincial Committee

9 The elections falling under rule 6 (c) will be held by the Provincial Committees under rules framed by them

10 The result of all elections in a province will be certified to the Secretary of the National Congress by the Provincial Committee if possible a fortnight before the assembly

11 The attending delegates of each province in the preceding Congress, with power to add to their number, are constituted the Provincial Committee until the assembly of the next National Congress They will have a fixed office in the provincial capital with full powers to make arrangements for the transaction of their business by appointing officers, sub committees, branch committees raising necessary funds and the like

12 It shall be the duty of each provincial committee to —

(a) Report and make known to the people of their province the proceedings of the last Congress
(b) To discuss important questions of local interest
(c) To make suggestions for the programme of the next National Congress
(d) To supervise and assist the election of delegates for the next National Congress
(e) And generally to serve as the channel of communication between the Secretary to the Congress and the people of the province

13 The Congress shall, if possible before dissolving, fix the locality and days for holding the next National Congress and appoint a Secretary The Provincial Committee, with power to add to their number, will in addition to the duties already set forth be charged with the duty of making all the arrangements and preparations for the meeting of the Congress

14 Should the Congress have been unable to fix the locality and the dates as above, the ex Presidents of the Congress or the majority of them residing in India shall convene the Congress at a place and time to be notified by advertisement in the local Gazettes of each province, or the leading newspapers In case of equality of votes, the senior ex President will have the casting vote

15 Such advertisement should be published not less than six months before the day fixed for the assembly, and upon the appearance thereof, the Provincial Committee concerned will take up all the duties mentioned in rule 13

Occasional Notes.

The Nizam has subscribed Rs 4,000 towards a Mahomedan College at Bagdad

Mr Justice Parsons has been confirmed by Her Majesty as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay

The Maharajah of Mysore is expected at Lahore about the 21st instant, on a visit to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Ameer is reported to be leaving his capital shortly for Jellalabad to enjoy a milder climate than that of Cabul.

The Nizam's Government has sanctioned a sum of about Rs 40,000 for the purchase of remounts for the Regular Troops during the current year

The Governor of Bombay is expected at Belgaum on the 25th instant, and goes to Castle Rock and Goa to open the railway communication

The arrangements for Ayoub Khan's dispersal have been practically completed, and he will probably start from Meshed this week for India

Subscriptions amounting to Rs 9,331 were received by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund between the 15th October and the 31st ultimo

The Cawnpore Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway is to be opened on the 1st proximo, when also the Company is to take over the working of the Bhopal State line

Lieut Colonel R E Cox has favoured us with a monthly statement of the rainfall in Mercara which shows that the full last year was 137·53 inches, and that the average for 24 years was 127·50 inches

It is probable that Sir George White, now commanding the Burma Expeditionary Force will succeed in the spring to the command of the Allahabad Division, when Sir Thomas Baker is transferred to Rawal Pindi

A special London Telegram to the *Times of India* states that the London Press is loud in its praises of the University career of Miss Scrabjee, who lately passed the B A Examination in the Bombay University

Rs 6 000 have been subscribed at Delhi towards the Dufferin Fund This sum includes a contribution of Rs 2,000 by Rai Bahadur Ram Kishan Das, Honorary Magistrate. The Lahore Committee has secured the services of a lady doctor for Delhi.

The new railway under the Thames is rapidly approaching completion It is expected to be constructed for something like £200 000 per mile, and as the cars will be worked by cable instead of by locomotives, the atmosphere should be free from the sulphurous fumes which are prevalent on the inner metropolitan circle

A Hyderabad paper hears that neither of *the Ameers who have been decorated with the K C I E*, viz, the Minister and Nawab Khurshed Jah who are particularly contended with their lot, but expected high honors Why, it is a mystery! Our contemporary is also sorry not to see Mr Cordery's (the Resident) name in the list of Knights

The casualties among railway servants on the Bengal Railways are greatly outnumbered by fatal accidents to the foolish people who persist in walking sleepily along the line in front of moving trains or loitering ahead of trains at railway last year, only 29 were railway servants, while most of the others belonged to the outside category

The death rate in Berar is still alarmingly high In September there were 20 353 deaths against 9,570 births For the three months—July, August, and September—there were 52,558 deaths against 20,554, births, or a decrease to the population of 23,024 souls! The chief causes of the deaths were from fever 16,336, cholera 13,193, and 10,114 from bowel complaints

The Bombay Gazette hears that the ex-King Theebaw will leave Ratnagiri to take up his abode on the more healthy hill fort of Satara, where the last descendant of the great Sivaji once dwelt. Though the climate of Ratnagiri is said to resemble that of Burma, Theebaw's health has become somewhat impaired during his residence there—doubtless because he steadily refuses to take out-door exercise or even to drive out

Local and Provincial

THE EURASIAN COLONIES.—Sir Harry Prendergrast paid a visit on Friday last to the Eurasian Colony of Sreemond, and was shown over the place by Mr J Sansman, Vice-President of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association He appeared to be pleased with all he saw

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.—A Smartha Brahmin of the Badagannadu Sect, Viraiva Gotra, Aswalayana Sutra, aged 28 years, with sufficient means to live upon, is willing to marry any Brahmin Virgin widow Those interested are requested to communicate with the Secretary, at the *Hindu Press*, Mount Road, Madras.

HOLIDAYS.—The Mysore Government list of holidays for 1888 gives the following figures General holidays granted to all classes 19 days, Christmas 8 days, Dasara 20 Musalmans 7 allowed 52 Sundays, total 106, leaving only 259 days for work on full pay The evil when considered in connection with the Native schools and colleges, is greater Those grant the boys all the above mentioned holidays, in addition generally of one full month during Midsummer and ditto at Christmas making about 160 days or five months in the year as non working days That leaves about seven months or a little over half the year for work—B S

ROBBERY AT KOLAR.—On the morning of Sunday the 8th Instant, a robbery occurred in the house of Mr Collins Manager of the Oorcegaum Mine at Kolar During his absence in Bangalore his safe was broken open and his cash box containing cash, currency notes, jewellery, &c., to the value of about four thousand rupees, were abstracted The empty cash box was afterwards found in the open ground not far from the spot, as also a Bank of England note for one pound, two currency notes for Rs 100 each, and other smaller notes, to the value in all of about five hundred rupees. It is to be hoped that the Police at Oorcegaum will succeed in detecting the robbers The Inspector is a nephew of Mr L Rickets, Inspector General of Police, &c., in Mysore

DARING ANCHE MAIL ROBBERY.—On the evening of Wednesday last the runners with the Anche Mail bags were waylaid just out of the town, on the Bellary road, opposite Mr Rice's house, and the bags taken from him His assailants blinded him for the time by throwing sand in his eyes and then made away with the things. It will not be creditable to the Police if this crime is not detected, occurring as it did within the town limits and at such an early hour as 8 30 P M About ten years ago the Imperial Mail bags were similarly dealt with between the General Post Office and Cantonment Railway station, while being carried to the latter place for despatch by train, but the thieves were detected by M Miller, Inspector of Police, and all or most of the property recovered A police constable always accompanies the runners now, between the Post office and Railway station Some such protection should also be afforded to the Anche runners.

THE CHOLERA AT PRICHNOPOLY.—Within the limits of the Tuticorin Municipality the present visitation of cholera, which began with one fatal case on each of the following days, November 14, 22, 23, 29, and December 1, reached a maximum of deaths in one day on Monday, December 26, when there were 37 fatal cases Since then there have been on an average about 20 deaths from the disease daily Out of 1,260 persons (640 males and 615 females) attacked, 1,030 (500 males and 530 females) have died, that is to say deaths have been to attacks in the proportion of 5 to 6 The worst appears to be over, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of the complete termination of the epidemic There is an improvement in the climate of the place The morning air is still chilly and foggy, but the days are cloudless, and there is a drying sun Nature is giving a brighter aspect to the scene, albeit facts and figures are not altogether consoling—M

Col LeMESURIER.—The name of this officer is well known in Mysore in connection with the active part he took in the construction of the State Railway. During his furlough he undertook a noteworthy journey over the Transcaspian railway in course of construction by Russia. The gallant Colonel traversed the line to Chardjui via Askobad and Merv, and then rode to Bokhara *in diligence* He received great civility at the hands of Muscovite officials, but how he secured the permission from the Russian war office to make the journey remains a riddle The double trip—Bokhara and back—was accomplished in the marvellously short space of two days Colonel LeMesurier also took an important share in making local arrangements in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 and acted in the capacity of the Commissioner in London on behalf of Mysore and Coorg provinces, and worthily received a C I E It is rumoured that he will revisit Mysore shortly—B S

THE MARKET SHOW.—On Monday morning last the annual show at the City Market came off and attracted a large number of people, including the British Resident, Sir *Henry Brownlow Grant, Major Robertson*, Assistant Resident Colonel Magrath, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, Mr L Hewetson, District Magistrate and President of the Station Municipality, Mr Syed Nuseerooleen, Mr Sreenivasacharlu, R B, Mr *Murty* Gungiah, Mr Rajaya Chetty, Mr I Cameron, and many other friends and gentlemen The market was tastefully and effectively decorated, particularly at the entrance, where a handsome pandal decked with gay buntings and flowers was erected The Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was in attendance and played a select programme of music which added an attraction to the proceedings. The show itself was good on the whole, though the native vegetables, which in a market resorted to principally by Hindus should have been of the best description, were very poor The English vegetables were, however, very good, and about equal to those displayed at the Station Show on Xmas eve The fruit was very excellent indeed, the apples in particular being of medium size and looked rosy and enticing Mr Rudrappah, the Florist and Planter, took the prize for this In those who were not vegetarians, the Mutton Market, with its splendid, fat carcases of sheep was an attraction On the whole the show of 1888 was an improvement on previous ones, though the unavoidable absence of the Maharajah was much regretted.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore paid a private visit to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 9th inst at at 3 P M At 2 45 P M a carriage containing the Military Secretary to the Viceroy and the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department drove down to His Highness's residence Garden Reach, from whence he was conducted to Government House A guard of honor, composed of one Company of the 7th B I with band and colors, was drawn up at the foot of the grand staircase, and presented arms on His Highness's arrival at, and departure from Government House His Highness on alighting was received by the Secretary in the Foreign Department and conducted to the marble hall which was lined on either side by the Viceroy's Body Guard *Midway between the Hall and the Throne* room, His Highness was received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who stepped forward and conducted him to a seat on his right, his Highness's Dewan and other officers being accommodated to the left *The Viceroy's personal staff occupied seats* to the right of the Maharajah *and the Body* Guard to the left of the Viceroy The Maharajah then offered a nuzzur of 120 gold mohurs which were received and remitted, after which His Excellency the Viceroy offered His Highness cheroot and pan, the Foreign Secretary performing the like courtesy to the Dewan and His Highness other officers His Excellency the Viceroy's Band, which was drawn up on the grand staircase played some music *during the interview, which lasted about a* quarter of an hour, and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William both on His Highness's arrival at, and departure from, Government House—*S*

Extracts.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The Times of India.—Since H H Nizam's offer to contribute towards the defence of the Empire against Foreign aggression, all the principal States of the Punjab have placed their military resources at the disposal of the Government of India, but as yet Lord Dufferin's Government have taken no further action in the matter, than to courteously acknowledge the receipt of the *Khanitas* conveying these offers For the third time in the last ten years the Princes and Chiefs of India have again manifested a keen desire to be identified with the defenders of the Empire It may not be advisable for the Government of India to use the money offered by the Princes in strengthening the frontier defences That is a question still open to discussion But we refer to now what we said when the Nizam's offer first transpired, that if this offer, if we turn it to the best account, we have an admirable chance of beginning to set the native armies in order The Government of India, without in any way committing themselves might very well say to the Nizam and the other Native Princes We accept our offers of co operation but your armies are in their present form useless They have in the past been a menace to the stability of the Empire, not a very formidable menace it is true, but your loyalty is now unfettered, and if you will spend the money you offer us in your own we will acknowledge your right to keep up effective troops, give you arms and ammunition of the best of your armies and we will welcome them on the field of battle, if the day should ever come for India to draw her sword against a common foe None of the Native Princes would desire to keep up a state of efficiency more than a portion of their existing armies because to organise and equip the whole would be a matter of enormous expense, and besides a great portion of their so called soldiery merely perform police duties in many States and the Native Governments would also *learn to be spending on such idlers more* money than they are at present willing to spend on organising outwards and in the future the services of martial feudatories are likely to be useful War clouds are gathering The storm may be deferred, but it will break sooner or later, and perhaps before we expect it, and so far as we read the liberal and generous offers of the Nizam and other Princes of the Punjab they merely wish to act at the Government of India to the best of their ability They could most usefully assist the Government if they were encouraged to render some portion of their armies available for active service and in exchange for the money the efficiency must be prepared to spend on re organization the Government might fairly grant them all the aid in their power, in the way of advice and arms and of the temporary loan of British officers The experiment has always been pointed out, been tried with marked success in Baroda, and might now well be tried on a larger scale

MADRAS OPINION OF BENGALEES

The Hindu.—The Mahrattas are no doubt braver and manlier than the Bengalees, but the Government, which is the impartial guardian of the well being of all races, will not countenance the degradation of one and promote the advancement of another. Nor is there a single community in India which is not already realizing that its own advancement as well as the advancement of the whole country depends upon the intelligent and effective co operation among all the different communities, and no time complete proof of this fact can be forthcoming than the recent meeting of the National Congress which was attended by the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, and the Rajputs as well as by the Bengalees and Dravidians Once formally, in the history of the ancient land it was the glorious distinction of the Mahrattas to have wrested the Empire from alien hand and laid the foundation of a united India under the sceptre of Hindu rulers In that glorious mission they were frustrated by providential causes There is no reason why the same ambition, the same spirit of national revival should not reanimate the descendants of the warriors of the 17th century It will be perfectly incompatible with the political instincts with which our Mahratta countrymen are so largely endowed, if they accept the lesson of the Legal Gothic and defeat the object that all India has now in view by trying to domineer over their fellow subjects *of other provinces*. Nor are our Bengalee countrymen to be wholly set aside They are not a martial people, long subjection to foreign rule, and the physical peculiarities of their country have made them the least manly of all the Indian races But they have other excellent qualities which no Government can neglect nor an attempt at national unification ignore They are by far the most numerous of any community speaking the same language and owning the same traditions They are the most intellectual and imitative In literature, in science, in social and religious reforms they have gone in advance of other races They have wonderful powers of organization, and in spite of certain defects they are our best speakers. These are qualities which *have their value and cannot be ignored.* In a vast country like India, marked by extreme physical varieties, and inhabited by peoples whose past history has been made up under entirely dissimilar circumstances, *it is not possible that there can* be uniformity of character among the different portions of the population; and it will be a cruel and a most unwise policy if the rulers regulated their conduct towards them by their appreciation of their *different characters.*

THE HISTORY OF THE MATTUM

Correspondent of the Mail.—Vanamamalai is a Taluq of the Tinnevelly District. It is also officially called Nanguneri. His Holiness the High Priest is over all the Vishnuites of the Tengalai sect and his disciples who are innumerable are to be found all over the Indian Empire. Beyond Tirupati the Vishnuites of the Northern Circars, Rajputana, *North Western Provinces*, Bengal, Behar, &c., are all of Tengalai sect and attached to this Mattum Even in Southern India out of 108 Vishnuite temples, sanctified by the verses of Alvars, all with the exception of half a dozen Vadagalai temples, are Tengalai, following the religious principle of this mattum. The first Swamy of this mattum was the principal disciple of Sri Manavala Mahamuni—the Acharier of the Tengalai Vishnuites. Vanamamalai temple and the *mattum* originally belonged to the Malabar Nambori Brahmins, but were subsequently handed over to Sri Manavalamahamuni, who managed them and thus became his own. Sri Manavalamahamuni discharged the duties of an Acharier for many years in this mat*tum, and when he proceeded to Srirangam* to spend the latter part of his life, he ordered Vanamamalai Swami, his principal disciple, to perform the functions of Acharier during his absence Thus Vanamamalai Swami obtained pattum (holy seat) of his Guru This Priest, when he assumed charge of the pattum, became Sanyasi, and discharged his duties as Acharier in the said mattum for many years most satisfactorily. After some years he undertook a journey to Srirangam to pay respects to his Guru, and sometime after his arrival there he was ordered by his Guru to go on a journey to the Northern countries, as far as the Himalayas, and to propound the doctrines of Visishtadwaita philosophy and establish mattums all over the Northern part *of the Indian Empire* In obedience to his orders he travelled on foot to the Northern most corner of the peninsula and established the Vaishnava religion On his way back, he stayed at Tirupathi for some years, and devoted his time to thapas (meditation) on the sacred hills. His Guru being perfectly satisfied with the excellent duty he performed in the Northern countries, his spiritual and moral character, his deep knowledge of the Vedanta philosophy, his self sacrifice, and his unflinching devotion, thought that he was the fittest person to succeed him after his death The Guru, accordingly, just before his death, gave instruction to Annangar, Bhatter, and his other disciples to hand over the gnanathanam, idol, his upathinam, his signet ring, and his padukai, Sandals, to Sri Vanamamalai Swami, who was then at Tirupati, and to request him to take charge of his pattum This intelligence having been conveyed to Tirupati, Sri Vanamamalai Swami at once proceeded to Srirangam to take charge of his Guru's pattum Having lived at Srirangam performing the duties of Acharier for several years, he afterwards went back to his native place, Vanamamalai, and spent the latter part of his life in the holy temple (Swayam Vethan Thothadri Stalam) in devotion and meditation The present Swami is the twenty third successor of the above said priest While yet young, he mastered all the Vishnuite religious works and became well versed in logic, Vyakarana and Vedanta philosophy From his younger days he entertained a thorough dislike to the world and its pleasures, and was especially averse to a married life. Unlike other Vishnuite Mathapathies, from the state of a bachelor he all at once rose to the position of a Sannasi The first portion of his Sannasi's life was spent in Srivilliputhur *His predecessor*, having heard of his extraordinary abilities, his excellent moral and spiritual character, sent for him and took him into his mattum with a view to make him his successor after his death It was with great reluctance that he accepted the pattum The annual income of this mattum from landed property (nunjah and punjah lands, coffee estates, &c.) amounts to Rs 50,000 Besides this the mattum receives, yearly, large sums of money from Maharajahs, Zemindars and other wealthy persons. When these Priests undertake a tour to distant countries, especially the Northern, they generally return with some lakhs of rupees

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA

Sir Alfred Lyall has been appointed to the seat in the Council of India rendered vacant by the death of Sir Henry Montgomery The Council is now formed of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K C S I, C I E for mer Member of the Madras Council, and subsequently Member of the Viceroy's Council, aged 66, Colonel Sir Owen Burne, K C S I, C I E, half pay, formor Ministry Secretary to the Viceroy of India, aged 51, Mr. Bertram Currie, Sir Robert Davies, K C S I, C I E, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, aged 61, General Charles Pastor, C B, late 15th Hussars, aged 70, Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, late Lieutenant Governor of the N W Provinces and Oudh, aged 53, Major General Sir Peter Lumsden, G C B, G C S I, Bengal Army, Retired, aged 67, Mr W G Pedder, C S I, Bombay Civil Service, Retired, Sir James Peile, K C S I, Bombay Civil Service, Retired, late member of the Bombay Council, Major General Sir Henry Robinson, K C B, Bombay Army, Retired aged 73, General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart, G C B, G C S I, Bengal Army, Retired, late Commander in Chief in India, aged 64, Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E, Bengal Civil Service, Retired formerly Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council and subsequently Lieutenant Governor of the N W. Provinces and Oudh aged 65, Lieutenant General Richard Strachey, C S I Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Retired, aged 72, and Colonel Henry Yule, C B, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, Retired, aged 62 —*Mail*

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES IN INDIA

Resolution—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to order as follows —

(*a*) That the schedule of maximum and minimum rates and fares, forming Appendix A to this Resolution, shall be adopted on all Railways worked directly by the State, and by all other Railway Administrations, whether their lines be already opened or not, so far as this schedule is not inconsistent with any conditions or agreements previously entered into and that it shall not be departed from without due cause being shown

(*b*) That in order that the public may have complete information as to the maximum rates and fares which every railway is authorized to charge, the maximum and minimum rates and fares for each railway shall be published in their goods and coaching tariffs, under the signature of a Consulting Engineer of a private company, and of the Secretary to Government in the case of a State line

(*c*) That unless sufficient reasons can be brought forward against the adoption of this course, the general goods classification now in force on the East Indian Railway shall be accepted for all Railways worked directly by the State, and by all other Railway Administrations with the same provision as to interference with the existing Contracts under (*a*) above

(*d*) That there shall be no undue preference, either as between two Railway Companies, or between a Railway Company and a particular person or class of individuals, by making preferential bargains or by granting to one particular Company or person more favourable conditions for the carriage of goods than to the rest of the public at large

(*e*) That the Director General of Railways be instructed to place himself in communication with the several Railway Companies, with a view to establishing a Standing Committee of Railway Managers —*G I*

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

The *Indian Spectator* —Lord Connemara shows himself wise statesman by marking his personal sympathy with members of the National Congress in their aspirations for progress Dignitaries of the Crown may differ from representatives of public opinion as to all those aspirations being reasonable, but it is time they saw that the National Congress is neither a threat nor an embarrassment to British rule in India If properly understood this institution may relieve Government of much harassing thought in the disposal of administrative difficulties, and may strengthen the intelligent loyalty of the nation"

The *Indian Daily Patriot* —The real object of the Congress is to create a feeling, or rather unify that feeling of patriotism, which, just now, lies smothered in the hearts of the Indians If that feeling can be roused Englishmen will be glad to acknowledge the Indians to be their fellows, and not, as now, their subjects May God bless India, and may God move the hearts of men to treat each other as brothers May God soften the hearts of those who hear any ill feeling towards the wretched people of India, and may God open the eyes of those who, from pride or selfishness do not see that the supreme duty of man is to help his brother, and not to keep him down

The *Statesman* —There seems to be an understanding between certain of our contemporaries, to discredit these natural assemblies of the people, by declaring them to be simply a political lever to be used in the interests of Bengali pleaders and other ornaments of the advanced party What credit able purpose to be served by these persistent misrepresentations of a very natural and healthful movement that has enlisted the sympathies and support of all classes of educated men throughout the country, it is hard to divine Do these writers really believe that the intrusion of men which they so persistently put forward, imposes upon any class but those who desire to see the movement discredited, because they view it with jealous dislike As Englishmen, we should have naturally expected that the whole Anglo Indian press would have viewed with pleasure, a movement that has plainly arisen from the common distress of educated native gentlemen all over India, at their exclusion from all share in the administration of their own affairs, after more than a century of English rule in the country We may detect, but we cannot storm, the tide of which these assemblies are an indication, and we seem will regard the movement with very different feelings from those cherished by these writers

THE GOVERNOR'S MINUTE ON TRAVANCORE

The *Madras Standard* —Those sensible things that matters in Travancore have taken, has compelled His Excellency the Governor to record a minute on the affairs of that important native State Thus is the first minute written by His Excellency, and judging from the attitude assumed by the Travancore Government towards the natives of the country, we are sure he will not put to the necessity of writing many more before the close of his quinquennial cruise in Madras We learn that he has sent copies of the minute to the Government of Travancore and the British Resident We cannot say whether His Excellency has, in his minute, laid down any rules for the future guidance of the Government of Travancore, but, of this, we are certain, that his minute is not a mere record of the observations of a casual visitor, but embodies certain reflections on the administration of Travancore which cannot be quite welcome to the Maharajah and his Dewan Though in his opinion, the natives of Travancore are not yet in a position to govern their country unaided by foreigners and though the administration of the State is not a stable footing the influence of Sunnami on the affairs of the State is anything but wholesome and Travancore is not free from chicanery, intrigue and other vices which are peculiar to Oriental States His Excellency has been careful to add that the Malayali Sabha is a powerful organization capable of doing much good to the country, and perfectly loyal to the Maharajah He concludes by saying that though, in these circumstances, British interference will be productive of much good, the Paramount Power do feel quite justified in interfering His Excellency is quite mistaken if he thinks that the natives want all the foreigners to be driven out of their country, all that they desire is, that they should be given their share in the State, and that foreigners should not be allowed to preponderate over them The complaint against the Govt is directed more against the personal of the administration rather than the system itself If the palace influence is injurious to the country, the British Power are in duty bound to interfere, and if His Excellency did not see the way to interfere when he wrote the minute, he ought to see it now since he has read the introduction to the new Edition of the Travancore pamphlet But we are not inclined to make any adverse comments on the minute, or give the author of it any offence, before the public have the opportunity of judging of it for themselves, and, we earnestly hope that in justice to a nation who are being oppressed by the Travancore Government, and who are kept completely in the dark as to the real feelings of the Governor of Madras towards them, His Excellency will be pleased to order the minute to be placed on the Editors' table

A MEDICINE FOR CHOLERA

The *Madras Mail* —Mr H Forbes, German Missionary at Gharipur, writes as follows to the *Pioneer* —"After many experiments of several years I have found out a remedy against that fearful disease—which has, in the last year, taken away many thousands of lives in India—the cholera I have used the said remedy for the last 6 or 8 years and have been so successful that from 90 to 95 per cent have been saved Therefore I have been asked by several friends to make it public The remedy is the following —Take 1 oz of the essential oil of ajowans (a small seed which you get in every bazar for two annas a seer), bruise it, mix 2 grains of sulphate of copper and pour upon it 8 ounces of boiling water, let it stand in a covered vessel for 15 or 20 minutes, strain and give one teaspoonful to the patient, repeating it after 10 minutes or half an hour as the case may be For drink you may give plain water, adding to it a little of the above, say one dessert spoonful to a glass of water, which must be given only in small quantities For natives I give rice water adding a few grains of salpetre, 10 grains to each pint of rice-water, giving only a little at a time The pit of the stomach should always be fomented with cloth dipped in hot water I must mention that the chief agent in the above is sulphate of copper, and ajowan adds it only acting as a stimulant, besides being the flow of saliva which is supposed during cholera, &c This remedy will cost one pice

But the above infusion of ajowan does not keep, and therefore people who wish to have the remedy always at hand should get the distilled oil of ajowan which, which should be prepared in the following way —Take 1 pound or half a seer of bruised ajowan seed, 1 gallon of water, distil to 1 quart, take 1 grains of sulphate of copper and give for a dose 1 teaspoonful to an adult and 5 drops in a little water to a child Of late I have prepared a tincture with which I have been very successful, and which I am ready to prepare for everybody at 4 annas per ½ oz bottle It is prepared in the following way —Take of ajowan seed bruised, 2 oz, rectified spirits of wine 10 oz, macerate for 8 days, shaking the bottle occasionally, pour off and filter, and make up 8 oz Take 8 oz of tincture of ajowan, 1 oz tincture of camphor (saturated solution in spirits of wine) 8 grains of chloride of copper, 1 drachm of tincture of nux vomica, mix and give 5 drops in sugar to an adult and 1 or 2 drops to child Use the last mentioned tincture I use chloride of copper, because it is the only preparation of the ore which dissolves in spirits of wine Patients on getting by this remedy are generally quite well again after one or two days, taking then food with the greatest appetite and going about their work I wish many people would take to it, for many precious lives would be saved"

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALCUTTA, Jan 6th—A Government Resolution has been issued relative to discipline and moral training in schools and colleges The resolution recites that the Government of India has called the attention of local Governments and Administrations to various recommendations made by the Education Commission for improvement in the system and methods of schools and collegiate education Hitherto, however, attention has not been specially invited by the Government of India to those portions of the Commission's reports as deal with the subject and His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers the time opportune for recommending them to the attention of local Governments and Administrations

His Excellency remarks that it cannot be denied that the general extension of education in India on European principles, and of a purely secular character, has in some measure resulted in the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation, and those require control and direction, and by a judicious scheme of scholastic discipline and of such moral training as our policy of strict neutrality on religious matters enables us to apply The Education Commission recommended—(*a*) the introduction of the intermediate system, (*b*) the [illegible] and gymnasia, and (*c*) the prohibition of religious teaching in Government and Board Schools, during school hours, qualified by the injunction that inspecting officers should see that the teaching and discipline in schools are such as to exert a right influence on the manner, conduct, and character of the people His Excellency considers that these recommendations would go but a little way towards the establishment of that standard of discipline of which we feel the want" The Government General in Council considers the principles on which a standard of discipline should be based may be found in the following directions —

(*1*) The provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and the employment as teachers, only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training

(*2*) The extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct.

(*3*) The repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well defined rules

(*4*) The introduction of conduct registers.

(*5*) The extension of the hostel or boarding house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit

(*6*) The introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the school in which, and as far as possible while out of, school

(*7*) The exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age

The Resolution also makes certain suggestions as to the collection of rules relative to the moral supervision by principals and professors over students in colleges, the following being recommended for inclusion in any such code —

(*a*) Weekly meetings should be held by the principal and the professors to consider questions of discipline

(*b*), The principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct

(*c*) Every professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, or of fining him without reference to the principal

In the true interests of education the subject is commended to early and careful attention The intellectual part of the process of education has made good progress, and the Resolution concludes it remains to introduce the moral element The reforms suggested have this object in view, and "seek to fill the vacuum which a purely intellectual training has created, and to mitigate the evils of a one sided development —*B G*

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NOTICE

Bangalore City Municipality

Memo of propositions to be laid before the next ordinary meeting of the City Municipal Commission to be held at their Office premises, on Saturday the 28th January 1888, at 7 30 A M

1 Cash account current and monetary returns for the month of December 1887

2 Proceedings of the Dewan of Mysore No 59—951, dated 24th December 1887, making certain observations on draft rules submitted to Government relating to cart stands within City Municipal limits

3 Report from the Sub Committee submitting a list of the proposed original works to be carried out during the next official year

4 Draft budget estimates of receipts and expenditure of Municipal Funds for the official year 1888—89

5 Letter dated 23rd December 1887, from the Convent of Good Shepherd, regarding the erection of additional building, west of St Martha's Hospital and close by the District Lock up

6 Report from the Acting Municipal Overseer dated 19th January 1888, requesting sanction to carry out certain works which are stated to be urgent

The 19th January 1888

A SRINIVASACHARLU, R B,
Vice President, City Municipality

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SOFIA 14TH JAN—Prince Ferdinand, when receiving his officers who came to offer their New year's congratulations and good wishes, said the course of events might soon force Bulgaria to defend her rights by an appeal to arms, and then they should see that he was prepared to brave danger, even death, for the country over which he had been called to rule.

PARIS 14 JAN—It is stated here that Lord Randolph Churchill's presence in Russia is leading M. Flourens to believe in the possibility of an *entente* existing between England, Russia, and France, and that he is now deeply engaged in deliberating on the means of bringing this about

BERLIN, 14TH JAN—The Prussian Diet was opened to day by the Emperor Williams in person In the speech from the Throne his Majesty said he anticipated the restoration and maintenance of the financial equilibrium, unless events which could not be calculated upon should occur to prevent it

The speech has been interpreted in an unfavourable sense and has occasioned depression on the Bourse

ST PETERSBURG 15th JAN—The *Journal de St Petersburg*, commenting on the recently published Budget, says the reductions therein announced affirm Russia's pacific policy, and proceeds to express confidence in the long preservation of peace

CAIRO, 15TH JAN—King John of Abyssinia is holding a conference with his Chiefs prior to ordering a general advance against the Italian forces

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888

THE TRAVANCORE SCANDAL

Affairs in connection with the once much vaunted "model state" of Southern India have reached such a serious crisis, that we cannot see how the Governor of Madras, without losing discredit to himself and his administration, can possibly avoid instituting a full, searching, impartial enquiry into them It will be remembered that for some months past the Madras *Standard* has published a series of fearless articles and letters on Travancore affairs which, if untrue, as we have more than once said before, were grossly libellous, while on the other hand, if the facts set forth could be sustained, they exposed a state of things which demanded the immediate interference of the suzerain power. If the statements of the *Standard* be true Travancore is a veritable hot-bed of corruption and intrigue, the paramount power is in the hands of a creature of the Palace of low birth and extraction, in whose hands the Maharajah and the Dewan entirely are, the people are oppressed and the state is fast going to the dogs. The statements of the *Standard* were endorsed and emphasised by the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator* which being near the scene of affairs was in opposition to judge It was sincerely hoped that when Lord Connemara visited Travancore recently he would take the opportunity of personally enquiring into matters and acting accordingly But as we said at the

time, on occasions of state visits like this, *the Queen Empress' representative is so* feasted and feted and flattered and made much of, that he is naturally loath to press unpleasant questions and enquire seriously and sternly into ugly facts. Religious care is of course taken by those who are most concerned that he sees *nothing which is at all questionable* and would not bear enquiring into, and he goes away with a good impression of everything, while his quondam entertainers laugh in their sleeves at having so cleverly hoaxed him. This evidently was the way in which Lord Connemara's visit to Travancore was conducted, and it is not at all surprising that he saw or heard nothing to which he could take exception. But he so far took notice of the allegations publicly made regarding Travancore affairs, that he appears to have deputed his Private Secretary Mr. Rees, to make some enquiry into affairs while in attendance on His Excellency during his visit to Trivandrum, which, be it noted, only lasted three days and the results of those enquiries is embodied in two brief paragraphs of the minute in which Mr Rees reviews the Governor's tour through Travancore and Cochin in another column will be found an article on the subject extracted from the *Madras Standard*, which for its fearless plain speaking and vigour of tone we recommend for the perusal of our readers. It will be seen that Mr Rees sees nothing in Travancore affairs calling for interference, but remarks that 'the post of a minister in a native state is not a bed of roses, and here we have a few discontented or dismissed servants of the state assisted by the party which cries "Travancore for Travancoreans, just as on the rendition of Mysore, we heard so much of "Mysore for the Mysoreans." Mr Rees is not unknown in Bangalore, having officiated here for a short time as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station. He is a brilliant scholar and linguist, well up in forensic lore, and he was always credited with common sense and shrewdness. It is evident, however, that he, too, was successfully duped and put off the scent by the Governor's and his entertainers, for otherwise he would not have penned such a palpably childish, puerile statement. If we are to accept his dictum to be correct, then it is evidently a sin for the native of a Native State to wish to govern it themselves, and Travancoreans and Mysoreans have equally erred in entertaining such a natural and pardonable aspiration! It is clear after such a statement that Mr. Rees' judgment and mind were prejudged, and he is therefore not competent to give any reliable opinion on the affairs of Travancore. *But after the very serious charges* now reiterated by the *Madras Standard* in the article we have referred to, it is the bounden duty of the Government of Madras to flinch no longer from the painful and unpleasant task of instituting, as we have said, a full, searching, impartial *enquiry into facts*. When a public newspaper of some standing and influence, and with a wide circulation, comes to state boldly that a Maharajah 'sends for the wives of Government officials and punishes them for refusal,' that "he suffers his own favorite to thrash him and permits him to appoint and dismiss officials as he likes,' that the Dewan "provides for ignorant and disqualified relations and friends without any regard for the claims of the natives of the country" and so on, then really, really, it is high time the paramount power stepped in and enquired into matters. If the *Standard* has been publishing malicious falsehood let it be punished by all means, on the other hand if even only half of what it has stated be true, then the state of affairs in Travancore demand the immediate intervention of the British Government. The old proverb says that 'there is no smoke without fire,' and it will probably be found to be as true here, for we see no reason for a respectable paper like the *Standard* to lend itself to a series of *inhuman libels Down and more. Free* enquiry should be our motto! by a thoroughly impartial Commission and it should be made publicly known in the State that people may not have the slightest fear of approaching the grievances they may have, to the Commission, who will enquire *into and redress them*. A half and half enquiry conducted by one or two individuals will utterly fail in its object. We trust that at last we shall see the Government of Madras taking proper notice of the Travancore scandal!

DISCIPLINE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

We are glad to see that the Education Commission took up and fully discussed the very important question of discipline in Indian schools, and their recommendations communicated by the Government of India to all local Governments and administrations. There can be no doubt that a true spirit which has been much neglected in modern times in some schools and colleges pupils have sometimes broken out in open mutiny against their preceptors, as, for instance, in the Government College in Lahore some few years ago. In the 'good old time,' before the spread of Western education in India under the auspices of Missions and Government, it was the other extreme. The discipline enforced by the pedagogues of those days was of the most austere type, punishing in fact of positive cruelty such as would never be tolerated in the present enlightened age. The school master of that time not unfrequently made his pupils who stood in his stern presence tremble in their shoes. Among the modes of school punishment we once saw described as being that of boys' legs with chains and attaching heavy logs of wood to them which he had to drag after him wherever he went. Or even the thrashing was of a description which would hardly be resorted to for the riches of full discipline in the present time. But such severity only had the effect of hardening its victims and causing them to grow up hard hearted tyrants themselves, without principle or honor. The Government point out that the reason why the question of discipline in public schools does *not seem to have hitherto received any* comprehensive consideration apart from the discussion of the subject by the Education Commission is that "it is only within comparatively recent times the Government has come to deal with public instruction on the present wide scale, its first efforts having been directed more towards supplying a course of literary instruction for a few students of exceptional ability than towards the wholesale dissemination of Western learning. It thus came to pass that the want of a standard of discipline in our Indian public schools and colleges was not at first felt. It became manifest only in more recent years with the ever growing demand for education according to European principles of a popular character." The difference between the discipline in an English and an Indian school is at once with regard to be noticed most marked. In the latter the pupils seldom respect their preceptors. Of course, it is understood that we do not make this as a sweeping charge against *all* Indian educational institutions. In a great many of them, where the masters, especially the Principals, are men of unimpeachable character, honor and fairness, and where gymnastics and manly games and exercises have been introduced into the school curriculum, there is little to complain of as to the style of discipline, and we venture to say that in this respect both the Government and Mission schools in Mysore and Bangalore compare most favorably with others in India. It is most desirable that the system of discipline enforced in public schools in England be as much as *practicable adopted in those in* India. Under the former system corporal punishment has long ceased to be the chief factor, and is only applied in extreme cases. It was found to have the effect of either cowing a boy, driving all manly spirit out of him and converting him into a craven and a coward, or of hardening him and making him a cynical, heartless bully, devoid *of all principle and honor*. The system now adopted is to a large extent on principles of kindness and honor into a boy of fine feeling him to respect his masters, fellows, and himself of course combining that he has character to maintain. But that the present system may yet be a "*gentleman*" in public. The encouragement of manly sports and exercises conduces greatly to bring about all this, it converts the mind of a boy, inspires him with noble aspirations, and at the same time gives him health and time to devote to virtuous habits. The great thing to be borne in mind in regulating the *discipline of a school is to make sure that* only teachers of unquestionable character and manliness of disposition are entrusted with the master a bad selection, corporal punishment, the pupils will unanimously rise out of the bad teacher. Some members of the commission mooted *the very question of imparting moral* principles in schools, but for the gentleness of most to hint that we may as well make sure of training their religious by giving him religious instruction in their minds and competent to inculcate principles of morality in the youth under his instruction by laying down a code of morality for his guidance! The education commission has made numerous recommendations for the promotion of school discipline, such as the introduction of rules,—such as gaining a boy when leaving one school and seeking admission into another, to furnish a certificate of good character from the former, withdrawing part his fees, of open air playgrounds and gymnasia, & but as rules and other laudable suggestions we must be content to consideration in another issue.

Occasional Notes.

The *Pioneer* states that Sir Madhava Rao has been offered and has declined a seat on the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Allahabad *Morning Post* states that the Maharajah of Bhurtpore has offered a million of rupees to the Viceroy for the frontier defences.

Colonel H. P. Pearce, Political Agent at Ulwar, will act as Political Agent of Rajpootana in Nimbal when Mr. Gulbertson goes on leave shortly preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Liversedge having taken extension leave Mr. J. W. Kaye, now Political officer with the Maharajah of Mysore on tour will act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

It is, the *Deccan Times* states, proposed to construct a branch line of the Nizam's Railway to Russellkonda in the Central Provinces, instead of to Gantur, as it is believed that it would pay larger interests immediately.

The Hyderabad Chief Justice Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, will leave for Europe on two months' tour by the mail steamer on the 18th proximo. His place will probably be occupied by another Judge of the Court Moulvie Habib Ali.

Mr. G. W. Forrest has been deputed to Calcutta by Government to examine the method of classifying and preserving the records deposited in the Secretariat of that city in the light of his recent experience of the same kind in Bombay.

The opium revenue to date for the official year 1887-88 is nearly 2½ lakhs worse than the budget estimate, there having been a deficit amounting to the extent of Rs. 18,83,370 in the receipts from Bengal and of Rs. 4,92,670 in those from Bombay opium.

During the recent visit of opium one Bengalee firm, who were fortunate enough to have possessed large stocks before the rise took place, made nearly £90,000 profit by the transaction, which would enable them to pay a dividend of at least 90 per cent.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has received, and accepted an invitation from the Viceroy to attend the Chapter of the Order of the Indian Empire, on or about the 6th proximo, at Calcutta, to receive investiture as a Knight Commander of the Order.

The Queen has just received a magnificent Jubilee present from the diamond fields of South Africa, in the shape of an ivory casket, lined with crimson ostrich feathers. Gold is mounted with gold filigree work, and profusely studded with diamonds.

Yet another railway accident has occurred on the North Western Railway. The Station-master of Shumbhu, which station was burnt down the other day, has reported to the Police that he has been robbed of Rs. 4,000 worth of ornaments and three days' earnings from his private room.

The National Congress Delegates who were received back at Abu Dagger, on the 13th instant with great *eclat* at a large public meeting at the instance of the local Swarajaik Sabha. A resolution was passed thanking the Madras Reception Committee for their attention to the delegates. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Empress of Russia has been presented with a sewing machine of solid silver, studded with opals, and enclosed in a case made entirely of imperial gold. It is the work of a society for promoting the use of Russian manufactures which Her Majesty has recently brought into fashion.

Sir Salar Jung arrived at Hyderabad on Sunday last. He was to stay there for four or five days and then return to Aurungabad with the ladies of his family. Those who have recently met his stay in Aurungabad has greatly benefited him. He looks brighter and healthier than he did even after his trip to Europe.

A contemporary regrets to hear that Mr. Gridlestone, the Nizam's Resident, is about to take leave on account of the state of his health. Mr. Gridlestone is far from well at the time of Ruby Jung's recent sally, but strove to continue at his post when troubles had to be faced. The acting appointment will be taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Pearce, for some time past Political Agent in Ulwar.

The reply of the Secretary of State to the memorial sent by citizens of Bombay against the appointment of a Civilian to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate has been received. Lord Cross points out that the appointment is one which has been equally open to Civilians and barristers-at-law, and in his Lordship's opinion there is no reason for departing from the practice of appointing a Civilian or a barrister as may seem expedient to the Government.

Two native *employees* of the Oudh and Pohlkund Railway have been fined and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, at Lucknow, for criminal breach of trust. According to the prosecution the two accused whose duty it was, apparently, both to issue and collect tickets had, by an arrangement between the parties, issued and collected tickets between Lucknow and Pyzabad either for goods carried by them or being able to appropriate the fares.

The official income of the President of the United States amount to £10,000 per annum. The Emperor of Germany receives no income at all in that capacity, though sums are placed at his disposal for granting pensions and gratuities. But as King of Prussia his Majesty's revenues amounts to £1,678,000, *out of which the Royal Prince* have to be provided for. The President of the French Republic receives about £48,000 a year. The Queen's income, by the Civil List, is £100,000 a year.

At the recent distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Allahabad High School, Sir Auckland Colvin said that in the Lawrence community we have "in India, a permanent resident society, speaking the English tongue, familiar with the English

habits or thought, nursed in our creeds, trained in our schools, a community annually increasing in numbers, education and importance, and destined, we believe, *to become* in course of time a powerful and most useful factor in English rule in India."

The Maharaja of Mysore and party left Benares under usual salute and honors for Lucknow on the 11th instant. His Highness must thoroughly enjoyed his visit, which also afforded him the opportunity of bathing in the sacred stream on the Sankranti festival. During the latter portion of his stay he visited some of the shrines in the city, and strolled up and down the river facing the ghats. He has made donations to the various local Societies and promised help to the Congress unto pollitical scheme when it is further matured, and it is practical too.

We hear that the Maharajah of Travancore intends going on a tour to Pondicherry, Bombay and Hyderabad. His Highness leaves his capital towards evening at Pondicherry on the 4th proximo, where he remains for one day, and then proceeds to Conjeveram, Tirupati, Poona and Bombay, reaching the last named place on the 15th February, and he will remain there for two weeks. On the 24th, he leaves Bombay *and arrives* at Bijapur on the 27th when he remains till the 8th March, and then leaves for Sholapur which he reaches on the 10th idem.

The Viceroy as Chancellor was present on the 11th instant at the Convocation of the Calcutta University. There were altogether 708 Honorable Graduates presented by the Principals of seven different Colleges. His Excellency spoke of his interest he felt in higher education, and specially congratulated the young men *who had won prizes*. He said their example should be an encouragement to the ladies of this country. He was convinced that the prosperity of India largely depended upon the spread of education throughout the length of the country.

General and Provincial

MADRAS.—Mr. Koppoo Rao, Maudlur Police Assistant Commissioner, proceeded to Chittapilly, during the past week to enquire into a case of murder reported to have occurred on the 12th instant at the village of Cossandra.

THE WEATHER.—The nights and mornings still continue to be chilly, but the days are beginning to grow very hot, and it is worth noticing that the heat is more oppressive this year than usual. We note that the mango blossoms are coming out earlier than usual.

A GRAND WEDDING.—A wedding in high life among the Lingayat society of Bangalore took place on Monday last when Miss Violet Rowlands, daughter of Major General Rowlands, commanding "the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, was married to Captain Arthur Robert Hume, 1st Battalion the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment. All the elite of Bangalore society were present including Sir Harry Prendergast.

"A GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION."—Last Tuesday night's train brought into Bangalore a party of 25 students and servants of this College on excursion, Poona, headed by their worthy and energetic Professor Sunder Lal, M.A., B.Sc., & &, & Wehave that they were to visit Southern India, Ceylon, Goa, Bombay and Calcutta, and meet existing Kolar, *French Rock*, Sonnagapatna and Bellary, in search of practical knowledge in Geology and to this end the Bombay Government are Generously expense. We wish that similar institutions in Southern India would make a note of this.—*Ed.*

PLANTATIONS.—With a view to improve the timber supply of the province the attention of the Durbar has been lately given to introduction of coppicehoes and systematic cultivation of teak and other valuable plantations. From these it is expected that a course of time a larger quantity of wood will be produced than what is now obtained from the scattered trees found over scores of miles of State forests. The Government have now some very valuable plantations, of which seven are teak, four sandal, two cardamom, and 12 mixed containing Casuarina and other fruit bearing trees. Sandalwood plantations, in order to meet permanently the demand for the article, have been formed in several places, especially in the Nellumgiri Taluk. Sandalwood is a profitable item of revenue for the State, the annual sales fluctuating in proportion to the kind and quantity sold and to the briskness of competition. In some years good wood is held back on account of the low bids offered, but the average for the past five years has not been below three lakhs, in 1885-86 the yielding sale Rs 5,14,862. Mysore wood is unique in some respects, as highly scented wood grows in but few places out of the Mysore country.

THE BANGALORE FORT.—We see that the local *Spectator* learns "from a reliable source that the Bangalore Fort, which according to the rendition Treaty, remained the property of the British Government, is to be exchanged for the Residency (a property of the Maharaja of Mysore) and, further, that the exchange will take effect from the beginning of the official year 1888—89." We agree with our contemporary that the exchange is desirable one. The Fort is isolated from *the British Station being surrounded* by the Native town, and it is therefore admirably suited with the great manufacture. Moreover, it looks very undignified for the British Resident to reside in a mansion owned by the Maharaja. The Fort was the object of a good deal of hot discussion and wrangling some few years ago Sir Frederick Roberts then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, was the enthusiastic military disciplinarian that he was, desired to have the Fort handed over to the British Government. Owing to a change of the administration of Mr Grant Duff's conciliatory measures, and the rule of Brahmanism was commenced, but the Fort was stoutly resisted by the public voice, that the Government of India stopped his and stopped it. For this concession in lieu of the Residency with the grounds of Hyder Ali and Tippu. The dingy close cell is still shown in the temples where Sir David Baird and his brother, fellow-sufferers during Hyder's captivity, was for some years confined by Tippu. But what a number of pourish memories, all the story is told of how when his mother in Scotland was told that her son was confined in a narrow, noisy dungeon in the Bangalore Fort, shrieked to console, she exclaimed—"The Lord pity the brute that is chained to my Davie."

Extracts.

THE VAGARIES OF INDIAN PRINCES

The Civil and Military Gazette.—Those who are interested in the progress of the natives of this country, and agree with us in thinking that nothing can be more conducive to good results than the visits of Indian princes to England. But while admitting the desirability of such visits, we cannot help regretting the amount of misconduct which they may cause. It is unfortunately too often the case that a Rajah, if he does go to England at all, does so with the object of displaying his wealth rather than of acquiring knowledge. The amount of money which he lavishes in upholding his dignity is altogether incommensurate with his means, and in many cases likely to count not any good that might otherwise accrue therefrom. We have already noticed the determination of one prince to purchase collections of jewellery, and of another to issue innumerable invitations to balls of the most gorgeous description, and now we are told that a third is so impressed with the policy of English sporting life that he has decided *on postponing* the date of his departure for his native land. We have nothing to say against people doing as they please with that which belongs to them, but in the case of princes the loss of even the property may be stretched too far. Their incomes are derived from the State—not *made*, as by us, and it is therefore only natural that the State should expect its interests to be looked after. In Cooch Behar, so far from that being the case, the ryots are steadily emigrating to other territories on account of the mismanagement to which they have been subjected through the absentee landlordism of their hereditary chief. When the present Maharaja attained his majority, he came into a property which, besides having an enormous revenue, had examples of several lakhs of rupees in its coffers. Not only is this been frittered away, but the State is actually involved in heavy difficulties, from which only the most careful management can ever gradually extricate it. How far all this is due to polo playing and other "manly" sports we are not prepared to say, but if duty is ignored it is high time that the owners were reminded of it. And it is all the more necessary in India, because we have only to look to the case of Dhulip Singh to see how *much mischief might* result from it. If the son of the Lion of the Punjab had been sensible enough to keep his love of display within bounds, he would not have reduced himself to the undignified position in which he is now placed. In expressing ourselves thus, we hope we all not be misunderstood. It is our interest in the higher welfare of the people that leads us to notice the errors which so frequently characterise their actions.

EXPERIENCES OF A BENGAL DELEGATE

Madras is a good place, but the Madrassees are a very good people. The town does not present such a grand appearance as Calcutta or Bombay, one is struck in passing through either, being 25 square miles in area. The streets are not so wide as Broad and I not kept, but there are no foot paths. Some of the streets are planted with trees, as in Calcutta. There are fine buildings *the Government in the style of Madrassee* in cases of Calcutta or Bombay. The Mount Road is the principal thoroughfare in the town and is full of shops and mercantile offices. In fact all business is centred in this part of the town. There are many noble buildings to see the best whence the view is splendid. St Thomas Cathedral a Roman Catholic Church is a place of considerable antiquarian interest, for tradition says that he who buried the martyred remains of St Thomas, the first Christian Missionary that ever visited India.

Madras does not possess many good hotels like Calcutta, but living is so cheap, and houses are so cheap that I met with an *income of Rs 500 per month can live there* in more comfortably than with double in come in Calcutta. Then there is an utter absence of that race feeling which so forcibly strikes a new arrival in Calcutta. Madrassees said to be "benighted," but in reality it is not least a quarter of a century ahead of *Bengal and Upper India in point of* social union between the rulers and the ruled. In Madras the educated native is not the opposer of the lowest and downcast ing white Lord or the Indian creation. There is much social intercourse between the two communities,—Europeans and natives freely mixing with one another. I cannot be said that this happy relation between the two communities is due to Madras being backward in education and the Madrassees being less forward in asserting their rights. For Madras is *not* backward in education. Graduates and undergraduates there are as plentiful as blackberries—perhaps more plentiful than in Bengal. Why, even the servants can talk English there.

The Christian Missionaries in Madras are worthy servants of their Lord. They have taken the wrong end of the stick in the true spirit of a faithful worker. Dr. Allan, the Principal of the Christian College, is a monument of the Church he represents. He has succeeded in founding more than one Bengalee for *Hindu* students. The Madrassees are extremely more bigoted than the Hindus of Bengal. They do not wear English boots and shoes, and even the coarsely made slippers are sometimes a companion by their side. *Native Graduates* and Pleaders attend evening parties leaving their shoes and slippers outside the Hall. Native Christian Professors and Principals attend service in the Church bare footed. A bad lookout this for the followers of St Crispin!

In Madras a native Dr. Desudasen holds the office of Health Officer. Here again Calcutta is ahead of, and not behind, Calcutta. The native doctor has a European Assistant and a Babu! The Cosmopolitan Club of Madras deserves honorable mention. The club possesses a habitation of its own worth twenty thousand rupees and is in this point ahead of Bombay and Calcutta.

The majority of the Bengal delegates left Madras by rail, while about ten returned by the Burma Inland steamer *Umera* and about a dozen by the P and O steamer *Brenden*. The passengers on board the last had a merry time of it. The Captain was very courteous to all, and so were the officers. On Friday evening last, the passengers got up a concert in which Babu Jotindranath Tagore and Babu Kali Charan Banerji took part,—the former playing on the piano, and the latter entertaining the passengers including about forty Europeans ladies and gentlemen and half a dozen American tourists with a recitation *from the Land of the East*. Kali Babu acquitted himself so well that he was several times *encored*, and at the conclusion several Englishmen stepped forward to compliment the Babu and amusingly enquired if he had been to England. Thus we see no mean compliment to a home-loving Bengali who had never before crossed the *Kalapani*. Kali Babu spent a week in Madras, and during this brief sojourn managed to deliver three interesting lectures and sermons at various places besides attending the Congress and visiting parliamentary deliberations.—*The National Guardian*.

SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE'S SPEECH

The following is a verbatim report of a speech delivered in the Presidency College on Saturday the 31st ultimo by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee at a meeting convened by the Hindu Young Men's Improvement Society.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel under a peculiar disadvantage my voice is not to day what it was yesterday. The vociferous cheers which we all gave when the business of the Congress terminated, in honor of the sacred name of the Queen Empress (Cheers) as my throat has been a source of disadvantage in this respect. But be that as it may I feel it a high privilege to be allowed to preside at this first meeting of this society. I have been making enquiries and I learn that this is a society of young students. I may say that I am the President of the Chief Students' Association in Calcutta (applause) and therefore, it is no little pleasure to me in taking the chair on this occasion (Cheers). Gentlemen, we are greatly indebted to my distinguished friend Mr. Chandravarkar for the very able and interesting and substantial lecture he has delivered this evening (Cheers). He has said many things which I think it is very desirable for us that we should carefully ponder over (applause). I entirely agree with his remarks that the National Congress has thus been placed upon a new footing altogether (Cheers). For the first time in the annals of that great representative gathering, we have found, Hindus, Mussulmans and above all Christian and Parsees and Europeans taking part in a United national duty. I am quite sure that the example of Madras and especially of the Madras Europeans will not be lost upon the rest of India (Loud Cheers). I hope and trust that the time is fast approaching when that awful gulf which separates the rulers from the ruled will be bridged over by the golden bridge of peace and prosperity and happiness (Cheers) which we will desire to construct. (Cheers) Gentlemen, I have always defended with the best of my little abilities the rights and interests of my country men in Bengal (Cheers). I have never swerved from them and I am not going to conceal it from you on this occasion, that without European co-operation—*European non official co-operation*, it would be difficult for us to make any real advance. They must march with us unanimously to shoulder in this great struggle for national freedom and national emancipation (Cheers). In this respect, therefore, this meeting has been made by Madras (Cheers). But allusion has been made by my friend in regard to the admission of Mahomedans in Bengal from taking part in our deliberations. Nobody regrets that circumstance more than myself. I have tried my best according to the measure of my abilities to get the great leaders of that community to come over to our side, but my attempts have been in vain. I cannot for one moment understand or appreciate the platform that they have taken—the principle on which they keep away. What they say is this. They say that if a representative Government is to be established upon the people of this country, the Mahomedans would be swamped by the overwhelming number of Hindus. That is perfectly true, and I do not deny that we are overwhelming in numbers, and if we are brought together we would completely overwhelm them and swamp them

But why should they be apprehensive in regard to the preponderance of our numbers, unless they look upon Hindus as their innate and national enemies They proceed on an assumption which, if their reasoning is true, proves that Mahomedans and Hindus are not enemies, but that we are brethren, united by the tenderest and dearest of all ties (Applause) There may be a difference as to language and a difference in customs, a difference in religious observances But we have lived under the same institutions we are subjects of the same sovereign (applause) we are children of the same common soil (Applause) These are ties that bind us together and which let no man's hand withdraw or efface (Applause Therefore I say that the attempt should be made to pass the bridge in order that this blessed consummation of the complete unity between Hindus and Mahomedans may be accomplished The future is ours (Loud applause) *Nano ann gannaj it* (applause) It is impossible to resist the influence which we are likely to bring to bear upon the Mahomedan camp (applause) Victory is ours! (applause) It is not in the power of any human being to postpone the consummation of that great triumph (applause) Well gentlemen, a remark has been made with reference to mass meetings, and in connection with that subject, I will say this That we are trying our very best to educate the masses in Bengal Some four years ago when I was placed in a very unfortunate or perhaps fortunate position in the midst of a place I had never anticipated, a European fellow prisoner told me "It is all very well for you to agitate and to agitate and talk about your educated community But what about the masses? Where are your reforms? In England Mr Gladstone, Lord Salisbury and Mr Bright are supported by thousands and thousands of the working men of England Where are your constituents? Where are the masses that form your backbone?' I did not answer him, but I confess I felt humiliated and the resolution was firmly taken that it ought to be our duty to do what lies in our power to organise the masses (applause) and to educate them and to get them to understand their political responsibilities and other political rights (Applause) I can say from my intimate knowledge of the masses that when these political principles are explained to them in an humble homely way, in simple language and in that affectionate manner which goes straight to the heart, telling them that you want them to be associated with you in the great work of regeneration the response comes at once—keen, heart felt and reverberating (Loud Applause) I may say at once that I have great faith in the future of the masses of Bengal (applause) and I hope and trust that a similar faith inspires those who at the present moment are agitating and working in connection with mass education in other provinces (Applause) Let us organise the masses Let us educate them Let us mould them on our side (applause) and the most omnipotent Government will bow to the irresistible weight of popular opinion (Loud Applause) I am quite sure that our path in patriotic duty leads in that direction (Applause) But gentlemen allusion has been made by my distinguished friend to day to another matter and it gives me pleasure to refer to it It has often been observed and I *myself referred to the matter in one of my* speeches, that the National Congress has done little or nothing It may be so But it has been pointed out by my friend Mr Chandrvarkar that two or three or four or five or fifty or even one hundred years are nothing in the lifetime of a nation If you read the history of political agitation you will find this fact prominently brought forward with persistency, that Faith, Devotion and self offerment are the greatest agitations—these are the qualities which in political as in all other matters ensure success Jesus Christ said eighteen hundred years ago that Faith can remove mountains Yes Faith can remove difficulties of Himalayan magnitude If you do believe as I do believe with all the earnestness which my soul can command that there *is a great destiny for this country*—that there *is a noble future for us (applause)* that there is a bright prospect and that the sunrise of freedom is bursting forth ahead (applause) and that the time is not far off when the glorious consummation will be accomplished, (loud and prolonged cheers) Bring to mind from amongst the noble traditions of that great race to which we belong (Applause) We belong to that race which produced a Buddha and a Sankara Charya (Applause) Those noble and illustrious martyrs who lived and bled and died for their country (Applause) Think for a moment of the noble spirits of self sacrifice which the illustrious facts of Buddhism exhibited not only for the benefit of his own generation but for all generations (Loud applause) Reflect upon the fact that you belong to that noble race (Applause) But where is that spirit of self sacrifice which animated our sires? We have degenerated and degraded beyond description We may have our National Congress We may deliver addresses and lectures, but where is that irresistible devotion, that fervent zeal which alone can secure the ultimate triumph of our cause? Here are your apostles who devote their lives to what they believe to be their duty We want such apostles—noble self sacrificing—pious martyrs, exalted by their faith and devoted to the great work of political emancipation of our land (Loud and continued Applause) Where are those martyrs? Where are those apostles? Where are those apostles of the new faith—of the new dispensation of which the Congress is the noblest embodiment? (Loud applause) It was twelve ignorant disciples of Jesus Christ who revolutionised their own and other countries Mahomed and his illustrious disciples created the noblest revolution that man have witnessed Let us have twelve such non-sectarian—zealous apostles, imbued with faith and elevated by hope and animated by true patriotism and I then I promise you that the deliverance of this country will not be far off (Loud applause) Gentlemen, I have now done But before I sit down let me from the bottom of my heart express to you my deep sense of personal gratitude both on my own behalf and on behalf of my brother delegates and others for the splendid hospitality and the cordial reception and the noble and affectionate greeting we have received from you When we go back to our distant homes the things will not be forgotten We will remember them We will long remember what we have seen here—we will remember that all races all creeds, all nationalities who live on Indian soil to day, brought together by an overruling dispensation of Providence for the consummation of Indian unity, for the emancipation of the Indian people the consolidation of British rule and the glorification of the name of that Being, who presides over our destinies (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

MR J D REES ON TRAVNCORE

The *Standard*—For the present, we shall content ourselves by reviewing the observations of the writer on the most the most question dealt with in the months, namely, the affairs of Travancore This question, a real and accurate exposition of which has taken more than six months for us, and yet without completeness, and which occupies the most attention of the public, is disposed of in two brief paragraphs consisting of not more than 20 lines We admire the cut and of handy way in which the matter is disposed of, and shall not do the injustice to keep back from the writer any credit for his action Speaking of the administration, the writer says, the post of a Minister in a Native State is not a bed of roses, and here we have a few discontented or dismissed servants of the state assisted by the party which exists, Travancore for Travancorians,' just as on the rendition of Mysore, we heard so much of 'Mysore for the Mysoreans' We will not that the post of Dewan is not a bed of roses any more than the office of His Excellency the Governor of Madras is a bed of roses, but, we would have thanked the writer, if in spite of his admiration for facetiousness, he had told us what those facts are that led him to conclude that all the agitation in Travancore, proceeds from 'a few discontented or dismissed servants' But he does not stop here He views with disfavor the cry of the party of progress who want 'Travancore for the Travancoreans' We could have well understood the meaning of such an attitude towards a people who want to take a proper share in the Government of their country, if it was assumed by an Anglo Indian of the Lepel Griffin type The cry of "Travancore for the Travancoreans' is not to be despised any more than the cry of "Mysore for the Mysoreans,' or 'India for the Indians" If all the different nationalities in India who met lately in Madras and celebrated the third National Congress were asked to choose a motto for the motive, they would have certainly chosen no other than the one "India for the Indians, or, to echo the words of the late lamented John Bruce Norton,' India *should be governed for India, n India* and in the main by India By this, it is not meant that the people of India want to drive out all Europeans and rule the country themselves What they ask is they should be allowed a proper and reasonable share in their Government, and that a better treatment should be accorded to them Soon after the rendition of Mysore a similar cry was raised, and the natives were perfectly justified in fighting for their rights Travancore we do not, in the least, desire that the "Sranara Brahmin' should be dispensed with' altogether What they clamour for is that they should be allowed a proper share in the management of the affairs of their Government, and filled as at most all the higher appointments are, by foreigners, the Natives should not be put down or prevented from rising to high and responsible offices According to Mr Rees, "no opportunity is lost of appointing competent Natives of the State to the Public Service" We challenge Mr Rees to produce the authority on which he has made such a general and sweeping statement—a statement hasty and erroneous to say the least Certainly "good men must be obtained when they can be found, from whatever part of India they may come' But if good men are found in the country, it is necessary to go in for others, the claims of Natives born overlooked? Has a foreigner, as such, greater right to be provided for, in Travancore, than a Native, bred, born and educated in the country? And even among foreigners, is a relation of the Dewan, because of his relationship, better qualified than other foreigners? We have *been from time to time adducing* numerous instances to show how the claims of many natives have been overlooked by the Travancore Government without the least justification for their conduct, and yet, Mr Rees adds that "it was almost fully evident to the Governor that the affairs of the State are on the whole efficiently and wisely conducted' It would be difficult to find another combination of words which would so completely belie the real state of things in Travancore We wonder how, within the three short days His Excellency spent in Trivandrum, it was *evidently evident* to him that the affairs of Travancore were *efficiently and wisely* conducted We could understand had he said that during these three days the supply of tea and sparkling champagne, was *abundant* that fruits were *abundant*, and that the Government took care to locate His Excellency and his Private Secretary amidst *abundance* But, that the Governor should have had *abundant* evidence to speak authoritatively on the nature of the Travancore administration, passes beyond our comprehension, unless it be, by the use of a transferred epithet, which people, whose senses are steeped in pleasure by the profuse liberality of their hosts, are tempted, in a weak moment, to attribute to the actions of their hosts Mr Rees is willing to admit that the Maharajah and his Ministers are unpopular 'with some sections or factions in the State," but, that unpopularity, says he "is as much due to the determination in making appointments, to choose the best men without fear and favour, as to any other cause" Thus we believe, Mr. Rees would explain away the unpopularity of his *quondam* master, Sir Grant Duff, in Southern India, if he were allowed to champion his cause He must be a rare specimen of humanity, indeed, to pass over the rank injustice that prevails in Travancore, with such a light heart, in spite of our showing by the statements of facts and figures, the numerous instances in which bribery, favouritism, nepotism, and the influences of the purse had a great deal to do with the appointment of officials Mr Rees places the Maharajah and his Minister on a par with the Chairman, "who in his days is hated for his virtues" Virtues, I Indeed! "Ang" I A Maharaja is virtuous who sends for the wives of Government officials and punishes them for refusal A Maharaja is virtuous who illtreates all the members of his family. A Maharaja is virtuous who suffers his own favourite to ill-treat his mother permits him to spend and dissipate off as he likes A Dewan possess virtues, who has obtained the highest place in the State by clinging to the skirts of an illiterate favourite A Dewan possess virtues who provides for ignorant and dissipated relations and friends without any regard for the claims of the natives of the country. A Dewan possesses virtues who is *called by every official no matter him, and every* stranger that visits him. These are rare virtues to the admiration of Mr Rees, and certainly we have no admiration for the Chairman if these are the virtues he possesses Mr Rees has been put to the painful necessity of observing that "none of the chariest rights of an Oriental Court are absent here There are family differences and jealousies, intrigues and counter intrigues, good intentions and often unsuccessful efforts to bring them to fruition' And there, Mr Rees stops He has cast us in an ocean of doubt, and he smiles from a distance What are these family differences and jealousies, what is the cause of these differences and jealousies, what are the intrigues and counter intrigues, and who are the intriguers, he does not choose to tell us He leaves us to our own imaginations, to supply the want, but is careful to class "good intentions and often unsuccessful efforts to bring them to fruition" among the "characteristics of an Oriental Court' In fact, the writer shows great reticence about these matters, and delights in perplexing the minds of his readers to find out the real object of such reticence Of the Right of Cochin, he was pleased to speak, as a kindly and humane gentleman much respected by his subjects and by Europeans who know him" But he would not tell us anything about "a few complements' gentleman of medium height and tall in gold buckle and wearing jewelled ear, cuff and feather in his cap,' who goes by the title of Maharajah of Travancore The speech of the High Right of Cochin in proposing the health of the Governor was "short but elegant,' and "extremely well delivered But, the High Right of Travancore has raised from his imagination altogether, it has what not even family ties to his strained relation with the Maharajah Of the Last Prince of Cochin, he says "he was a great classical scholar," "spoke English fairly well, is anything but narrow minded, speculates greatly on the world beyond, and muses while enjoys his hookah for his leisure hours by reading Sanscrit and playing football' But, where is the gentleman that holds a corresponding place in the sister State of Travancore? He makes no doubt whether such a person exists at all We wish His Excellency had asked the Maharajah how he spends his time, who are his three companions that daily form a party of quadrille in the palace, whether he really has been at all and whether a fabulous book read by girls between the age of five and eight, is the only text book he with intellectual pleasure We are not sure whether His Excellency had not asked him any of these questions, but, we are compelled to grope in the dark owing to Mr Rees reticence About the conversation between the Governor and the High Right of Cochin, Mr Rees was pleased to tell us, that it 'related to the satisfactory manner in which the transaction of the State, to His Highness' health, to the kind preparations he had made for His Excellency, to the Imperial Durbar and other topics' But, about the Maharajah of Travancore he would not devote a line's breath to tell us, not a single word more than that the 'Maharajah paid a private visit to the Governor and conversed with him for a long period on matters of State' But this is not all The name of the illiterate and bonne favourite, figures not at 'We have looked up and we have not found that name Have His Excellency the Governor, and his Private Secretary heard of the name *Sarasvanai*? Do they know whether such a creature is to be found? Nothing we think that is beyond the property of State, and strangers are not persons? Are they acquainted with the fact that its strings is possessions in the extreme? Do they know that while it possesses the properties of a strong mind it is not without the qualities of a bold luck? These questions, we are tempted to ask and we are surprised beyond belief that not the faintest, not the remotest allusion is made to that illiterate individual whose avarice, high handed tyranny, oppression, extortion, corruption and interference in State affairs, and whose unjust influence over the "few complements of gentlemen" have become so many chapters not for a romance to be written by some future novelist True, Sivanandhu himself in the Maharajah's bed chamber during the Governor's visit, but did he not in quiet and did he not know anything about that individual who has done so much and who will do much more evil to the State

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Standard, in a leading article this morning *regarding the increase in the salt tax,* just ordered by the Government of India, as a necessity which is greatly to be *regretted, but commends* the resolution of the Government of India to obtain a clear working balance in spite of the unpopularity of this particular tax.

Berlin, 24th January.—Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived from St. Petersburg, and affirms that the feeling in St. Petersburg is pacific.

Berlin, 24th January.—Prince Bismarck, in the course of a private conversation, said he was tolerably confident that no European war would break out this year, and he hoped not for two or three years.

The Irish Nationalists are actively engaged in making preparations for a great reception to be accorded to Lord Ripon and Mr. John Morely at Dublin, on the 1st *February.*

Mr. Cox has been taken to Ennis. After his examination he was remanded in custody.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1888.

DISCIPLINE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

II

THE inter-school rules which the education Commission suggest should be adopted in Public Schools, are as follows :—"(1) that, except at specified times, a pupil of one school be not admitted to another without a certificate from his previous school; (2) that any fees due to that school have been paid; and (3) that he do not obtain promotion to a higher class by changing his school." These rules appear to us to be wise and sensible, and ought to recommend themselves. Too often, boys of bad character, expelled from one school, or leaving of their own accord because they find the discipline too strict for them, seek and obtain admission into another school where their antecedents are unknown, and forthwith set to work to corrupt the morals of their new school fellows. This would be obviated if every pupil seeking admission into a school was obliged to produce a certificate of character from the institution he left. In the case of boys of incorrigibly bad character, it is some times found imperatively necessary to expel them from school, to preserve discipline and to save their fellows from being corrupted also. But, except in extreme cases of *very bad character,* we would not make the expulsion absolute. It appears hard to blast a boy's prospect for life, because of youthful misconduct and indiscretions which they might be weaned from. We would limit the expulsion to from, say one month, to twelve, according to the gravity of his offence. The delinquent would have time, in the interval, to reflect over his misconduct and endeavour to mend his way. In no case, however (except, perhaps, where there is no other school of the same class *in the place as the one he is* expelled from, would we receive back a boy into the school he has been expelled from. He will have lost the respect of his fellows from the disgrace of the expulsion, while on the other hand he will probably cherish feelings of resentment against the master who had him expelled and any fellow pupils who may have been instrumental in bringing it about. Little need be said regarding the second of the rules quoted above. Heads of schools have had bitter experience of pupils not paying their fees for months and months, and when pressure is brought to bear on them, of their leaving and finding their way readily into other schools. As to the third rule, it is a very common thing for a father or guardian, finding his son not promoted to a higher class when he thinks he is entitled to be, to conclude that his son's preceptor is prejudiced against him, and accordingly to remove him to another school, where, probably he *succeeds in getting him into higher* class than he was in the school he *left.* The progress of the pupil is greatly retarded thereby. We would therefore have every new pupil put through a strict examination, the results of which would determine the class he is fit for, because we admit that there are cases occasionally, *where* a deserving boy is not promoted because his teacher is prejudiced against him or wishes to favour another.

The Government of India go on to state in their letter to Local Governments and administrations :—

"6. The recommendations which emerge from the preceding remarks of the Education Commission are the following :—

(*a*) the introduction of the inter-school rules;

(*b*) the opening of play-grounds and gymnasia;

(*c*) the prohibition of religious teaching in Government and Board Schools, during school hours, qualified by the injunction that inspecting officers should see that the teaching and discipline in schools are such as to exert a right influence on the manner conduct, and character of the pupils."

We have commented on the question of "inter school rules," and now we come to that of "play grounds and gymnasia." Too much cannot be said in favour of physical education If the mind alone is exercised to the utter neglect of the body, there must sooner or later be an utter collapse of the whole constitution That is how we often see educated natives, when still quite young, look decrepit old men, mere wrecks of manly Physical exercise expands mind as well as body, keeps the mind in a healthy frame, and strengthens it against the strain placed on it Physical exercises and games in the Gymnasia and play ground, bring the boys socially together, and promote a healthy friendly feeling of rivalry We cannot do better than quote the remarks of the Government of India on the subject —

"In regard to the provision of play grounds and gymnasia experience in other countries has shown that, not only are they useful in engaging the attention of boys out of school hours, but they have a direct bearing on the formation of a manly type of character In some Indian provinces, where even gymnastics and field games such as cricket, have been introduced, students have shown great aptitude for those exercises, and there is ground for hope that their recognition as part of a regular course of a school training may render the pursuit of them even more popular than it is at present, and effect an improvement in the physique of the rising generation In order to stimulate proficiency in such exercises, it seems to be well worth considering whether a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should not be every where introduced"

We sincerely trust that the recommendations of Government in this matter will be carried out.

On the question of religious teaching we heartily agree with the education Commission The majority were of opinion "that religious feeling was so influential in India, and sectarianism so prevalent, that it was not safe to depart from a policy which had worked well in the past The value of religious education was admitted on all sides, but it was hoped that home instruction and the inculcation of aided schools in which religious instruction may be freely given would to a large extent minimise the recognized evil of banishing religion from Government Primary schools The Commission by a large majority adopted the following recommendation that the existing rules as to religious teaching in Government schools be applied to all primary schools wholly maintained by municipal or local fund boards We quite agree with these views There are so many religious sects in the various Hindu castes that we do not see how it would be practicable to find teachers for each of these in a school where all are more or less represented. One sect would not "sit at the feet" of a teacher professing dogmas and doctrines opposed to the belief of the former Moreover, we all know how much it is desirable to avoid religious controversy, and to what very serious results at times it has led Boys are very fond of arguing, and disputing points with each other and hence if religious creeds as opposed to each other, as the Nath is from the South, were actively inculcated in public schools, the ventilating in the playground of that contradictory instruction would inevitably lead to unpleasant, if not disastrous, results In European Christian Schools it is vastly different, for there they have one broad, common belief, and only differ in apparently minor points of doctrine But even in those schools religious instruction forms but a very small part of the curriculum of study. As a rule, it is confined to the classes reading a chapter of the Bible, on school opening and the teacher making a few short comments thereon Sometimes, indeed, it happens that some of the pupils receive no religious instruction at all as in the case of Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic College which is admitted to be the leading English School in Bangalore It is frequented by A number of Protestants as well as Catholics, but the former are not required to join in the religious instruction and devotions of the latter, so that they really receive no religious instruction at all in school With Europeans religious instruction to the young is imparted at home which is the proper place, and weekly in special religious schools, called "Sunday Schools" We think, every thing considered, that the Commission are quite right in recommending the prohibition of religious teaching in Government and Board Schools

One more subject we would notice in connection with the recommendations of the Education Commission A very great difficulty in the way of parents—living at a distance in the mofussil from large public schools—sending their children to them to be educated is to find suitable board and lodgings for them Unless they have relations and intimate friends where the schools attended the difficulty is almost insurmountable, unless, indeed, they do not mind running the great risk of placing their children with strangers, of whose character, antecedents, habits and surroundings they have little or no knowledge The establishment of caste boarding houses, in connection with schools, on a satisfactory basis, would to a great extent, if not altogether, remove this difficulty, and the measure has repeatedly been advocated by some of the leading Europeans as well as Native Educationists of the day It will be remembered when the question was discussed as to what form the local Jubilee Memorial should take, Mr Cook Principal of the Bangalore Central College proposed a Hindu caste boarding house in Bangalore, in connection with the Central College and Mission Schools. The proposition fell through as it was considered that it would only benefit one section of the community We are glad to see that the education Commission have proposed "the establishment of hostels or boarding houses, by which students who are straying are in large towns or cities may be saved from the pitfalls which surround them, and may be made amenable to something like home discipline' The Government of India in endorsing this recommendation remark —" No greater benefit could be conferred on the students attending our larger schools and colleges than the establishment of attached boarding houses and completely residence thereon" We would not, however, go so far as to make residence *compulsory* In some cases, a parent sending his son to a school may have distant relatives or friends in the town where it is located, and would probably not very materially prefer to place his son with them, where he would likely to be better cared for and looked after, than in a large boarding house where a number of *boys have to be tended* The boarding house should only be the substitute for a good home, which, as we have pointed out cannot be always secured

On the whole the recommendations of *the Public Service Commission appear to* be sound, and deserving of the serious consideration of all engaged in, and connected with, educational work in this country

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BANGALORE

That very vexed, and at the same time most important question, viz, the securing of an efficient water supply for Bangalore, was once more mooted on Saturday last, at the ordinary monthly meeting of the Station Municipality Our readers will remember that the Madras Government, a short time ago, offered to all the leading papers throughout India, that they would give a prize of one thousand rupees for the best scheme for supplying the troops in Bangalore with water Dubious a number of professional men competed for the prize and among them was one whose reputation stands high as an Irrigation Engineer, and who for some time was an associate with Sir Arthur Cotton We allude to General F F Fischer His scheme is now before the Government, who no doubt give it full and fair consideration along with the others. But it by no means follows that because General Fischer is a great authority on water works, that he is infallible, and that it is not possible that some other skilled engineer may send in a scheme which will be better and more feasible than his own A rather absurd attempt has been made, however, to anticipate the decision of the Government, and to back up General Fischer's scheme At the Station Municipal Meeting of Saturday last Mr J W Hayes, Senior, one of the Commissioners, proposed that the Board should put General Fischer's scheme to the test, by either placing their Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman at his disposal for one month, for the purpose of making detailed surveys of the ground covered by it preparing plans and estimates, or sanctioning the expenditure of Rs 500 for the employment of an establishment for the purpose We may promise that General Fischer's scheme includes the construction of a large reservoir at Hebbal, capable of containing a three years' supply of water, which is to be pumped up, one hundred yards, to the hill opposite the Rifle ranges, whence it will be let down into Bangalore for the troops and civil population To start with, the proposal of Mr Hayes was anything but a compliment to General Fischer who, being present at the meeting as a visitor, we must take for granted, counted aloud it, for it implied that General Fischer had not sufficiently and satisfactorily elaborated his scheme, and which was based on mere assumption But again, why this invidious selection of one particular scheme, and the expenditure of five hundred rupees of the rate payers' money in testing its practicability, when several others have been submitted as well, and are all under the consideration of Government? Would it not be wiser to wait for the decision of Government advised by professional men, on the respective merits of the schemes submitted in the competition? There might be a better scheme than General Fischer's. Moreover, Mr Hewetson, the President of the Station Municipality, informed the Board that he had reason to believe that two Mysore Engineer officers were about to submit schemes to Government for the supply of water to the City as well as the Station, which would be a grand thing if proved to be feasible Mr Hayes carried his proposal by a majority of eight to five, but it is more than doubtful if the British Resident will confirm it

Occasional Notes

AMERICAN railways have now reached the length of 150,710 miles, of which, 12,724 miles were laid during 1887

AYUB KHAN and the principal Sardars with him left Meshed on the 19th instant on their way to India *viâ* Teheran and Baghdad

MR GIRDLESTONE, the Resident in Nepaul, has resigned his appointment, owing to ill health, and has made over charge to Col Pencock

MR W R LAWRENCE, Under Secretary in the Revenue Department, will take up the Secretaryship of Lady Dufferin's Fund on Major Cooper's departure in March

IT is rumoured that the Amir intends in the spring making an expedition against Bajour and Swat with a view to establishing his authority permanently in those States

THE Maharajahs of Joypore and Darbhanga intend visiting Calcutta for the investiture ceremony Lord and Lady Connemara and suite leave in the P and O s *Bokhara* on Monday

DR LALL MADHUB MUKHARJI has been unanimously elected President of the Calcutta Medical Society This is the first time a native gentleman has been elected to this office

ACCORDING to the Army and Navy Estimates for this year, as submitted by the Departments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the gross sum required for the former is £21,185,018, and for the latter £15,162,247

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first nine months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs 76,81,000 as compared with Rs 70,42,000 during the corresponding period of last year

AN order has been issued forbidding the use of rubber stamp impressed signatures by military officers on official documents The signatures to all documents must be the sign manual of the officer concerned, clearly and legibly written

FIFTY petitions, sent from the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, addressed to the Queen Empress, have been returned through the Government of India to the senders, with the intimation that petitions sent direct to England cannot be attended to.

THE first of the 788 candidates who passed the recent Matriculation Examination in Bombay is a Mahomedan, the prize for proficiency in the English language in the previous examination was given to a Mahomedan, and a Mahomedan heads the list of the last batch of "composition wallahs" sent out to Bombay from home

THE chest containing gold, which was found buried in the ground in the Nizam's dominions, was discovered by some workmen while digging the foundation for a Cavalry Guardroom The precious metal, in knobs or bolts and coin, weighed 62½ seers and 4½ seers in silver The value of the gold, if of standard purity would therefore be £1,750, or about Rs 26,000

Two native lads were brutally murdered, in the Amraoti district a few days ago. The lads were out grazing their sheep a few miles from Amraoti, when a gang of cattle lifters seized them, and cut them into pieces with a hatchet, stole as many sheep as they could capture, and commenced selling them in several villages. One of the culprits has been secured and the police are on the track as to the rest.

IT is notified that in future the duty to be paid on Salt shall be one *rupee per* maund in Lower Burma, and Rs 2 8 in British India, with the exception of the trans Indus districts of the Punjab The increase of the duty by this 8 annas will it is hoped, give some twenty lakhs during the next two and a half months in India, whilst raising the tax from three annas to one rupee in Burma should yield another two lakhs or more The *Pioneer* estimates that the increase in the course of the next financial year should be something like Rs 1 50,00,000 in India and Rs 12,50,000 in Burma

Local and Provincial

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON —A total eclipse of the moon occurred yesterday morning, and was clearly visible in Bangalore

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Sir Harry Prendergast paid a visit on Monday last to the Government stand at Kumgul, which was gaily decorated for the occasion Crowds of people from the surrounding villages flocked in to see the "hero of Mandalay"

MURDER AND SUICIDE —Intelligence has been received from Dingoor village, Gubbi Taluk, in the Tumkur District that a man named Thalavai Hanumanthe Gowda killed his wife on the night of the 15th instant, in consequence of her having committed herself with another man and then committed suicide by hanging himself

CAMP OF EXERCISE —A Camp of Exercise of all the troops in garrison in Bangalore, including the Mysore Sikhdar Horse, will take place this and next week a few miles out of the station, on the Oossoor Road It is to be hoped that proper measures will be adopted for estimating damages done to crops and awarding the same

MR S. HEMAIPE RAO —This gentleman, District and Sessions Judge of Mysore continues, we much regret to say in very bad health, and has consequently, we understand availed himself of two months' privilege leave We sincerely trust Mr Hemaipe Rao, at the expiration of his leave, will be able to resume his responsible duties in a restored state of health

LONDON MISSION INSTITUTION —The Rev J H Walton, the able and popular Principal of the above, institution avails himself of eighteen months' furlough to England in March next. He is advertising for a competent European or Eurasian Graduate to act for him Mr Walton, it is almost superfluous to state, has been most successful as an Educationist in this Province We trust he will enjoy his well earned holiday

THE GIRDLESTONE SILVER CUP —The annual Lawn tennis matches between the various English and Native Schools in the City and Station, for the much coveted "Girdlestone" Cup, came off last week at the Gymkhana courts in the Cubbon Park The competition was keen and exciting, resulting in a victory for the London Mission Institution, which has won it for the second year successively

MYSORE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION RESULTS —Wesleyan Mission School,—40 appeared, and 22 passed, Maharajah's College,—28 appeared and 11 passed, Mari Mallappa's School,—25 appeared, and 20 passed In point of numbers the W M School stands first, but Mari Mallappa's School has beaten the other Schools in point of per centage having passed as many as 80 per cent —B. S

MR CRESS —We learn that Mr C Cress, the Sub Judge, Bangalore District, will act as Sessions Judge, Mysore, during the absence of Mr Hemaipe Row on privilege leave Mr Cress is the senior of the three subordinate Judges, the other two being Mr Srinivasa Aiengar on Rs. 400, and Mr L Anantaswami Rao, B A, on Rs 300 The first of these is a London Mission High School Scholar and the second of the Kumbakonam College —B. S.

THE WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL —This Institution sent up 76 pupils for the M S examination, of whom 22 passed The names of the successful candidates are —S Padmanabaya,

Sunda Row, C Hari Rao, J Venkata Rao, J Balasundra Chetty, C Puttaswamy, N V Krishna Rao, J V Ramayya, Y Bhima Rao, D B Lutcheman, T Venkatakrishnayya, B Raghupathy, P Sreenivasa Rao, N Krishna Rao, C N Krishnaswamy, S Sharma Rao, D G Ramachandra Rao, G Santi Veerappa, Y Timmakrishnayya, K Sreekantayya, B Narasimma Murthi, and Veeraraghavula Naidu.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—This Asylum, in Bangalore, supported by the Mysore Government, is a very useful institution. The number of admissions is daily increasing, while the cures effected have diminished. In 1885, 24 per cent of the admissions were females, at the close of which year there were inmates. Criminal lunatics are also lodged and cared for in the Asylum. The sufferers are most subject to manic acute, long and demantia acute, types of insanity. So far as can be ascertained the most common causes are attributed to epilepsy and suddigrace in ganja bhang or liquor. The Asylum costs the Government about 14,000 rupees a year. The maintenance of lunatics sent from the C and M Stations is borne by the Assigned Pecet funds.

General Summary

THE YOUNG BRAHMIN CONVERT.—A correspondent writes:—"The Brahmin Convert, Subbarishi, who was baptised by the Rev John Kholhoff at the Church Mission Chapel, last Sunday two days, has been removed by violence from Mr Kholhoff's residence (Mission House) on last Tuesday morning by his relatives and friends. Mr Kholhoff has duly laid a complaint against the perpetrators at the Fort Police Court, on Wednesday for criminal trespass, and using violence to him.

GUARD OF HONOR AND SALUTE.—Information having been received that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor will leave Madras for Calcutta per s s *Bokhara*, announced to sail on the 30th instant, and will return to Madras per B I S N Steamer *Rewa*, which leaves Calcutta on or about the 11th proximo, a guard of honor from 9th Regiment M I of 50 rank and file with Regimental Color and Band, under Command of a European Officer, will parade in next order on the pier on the departure of His Excellency. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Sabbaj Battery, as His Excellency leave the pier. Banner rolls to be posted from the pier to the Sabbaj Battery. The precise time of His Excellency's departure will be notified hereafter. All Officers off duty will attend Dress.—For Staff—Frock coat, undress trowsers, sword and helmet.—Patrol jacket, cloth trowsers, sword and helmet.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—Early yesterday morning, two native constables found in the Parthasarathy Coil Pauk, Triplicane, the body of a boy about fourteen years old. At the inquest, which was held last evening, by the Deputy Coroner, it transpired that the name of the deceased was Seringapany, and that he was a student of Patcha appa's College. In December last, he went up for the Middle School Examination, and on the 15th instant, proceeded to the College to enquire whether he had been successful. He found, however, that he had failed, and he returned home in a very melancholy frame of mind. His father told him to keep his spirits up, and that he would no doubt pass next year. The boy, however, left his house at four o'clock on Sunday evening last, and apparently deliberately threw himself into the tank to end his life. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in the tank."

WIDOW RE MARRIAGE ACT.—The Dacca Prokash, a Bengali vernacular paper, is greatly disturbed lest by legislation the existence of Hindu widows be made a more natural and happy one.—"It is said that the Legislative Council will soon amend the Widow Re marriage Act. This statement is an alarming one. The custom of the re marriage of widows cannot be introduced into Hindu society. The re marriage of widows is against the injunctions of the Hindu Shastras. It is highly improper to introduce a custom among the Hindus which is forbidden by their Shastras. The Hindus can sacrifice their lives, but they cannot act against their Shastras and religion. The Government has no interest in this matter, and it is by no means proper for the Government to take part in it. We beg to warn the Government in order that it may not do anything suddenly. We fervently hope that the Government will neither introduce nor encourage widow re marriage in any way."

THE JUBILEE AND THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—We do not like the idea of students who have failed in the Matriculation Examination claiming special consideration from the Syndicate on the ground that this is the Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. We learn that a petition containing such a prayer is now addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University is being circulated for signatures and is being numerously signed. We believe the Syndicate will not be in a mood to listen to such silly requests. If any of the candidates think that they have failed through some oversight on the part of an examiner, the proper way for them is to make an application for revision of papers through the headmaster of the institution to which they belong or through their private tutor. As it is it appears ridiculous that mere boys should attempt to testify as to their own competency. We hope the students who are moving in the matter, will give up their attempt. Their failure is certain.—*Mahratta.*

Extracts.

A PROUD ASSERTION

The *Mahratta*.—"We are those who ruled India for six or seven hundred years" was the proud assertion of Sir Syed Ahmed. Yes! You are those who ruled India for six or seven hundred years, but remember at the same time you are those who lost India by your own foolishness. We believe there is not a race in India which can point to its past career with pride. All have blundered in the past and the result of that blunder is the present British rule. We were found wanting in political statesmanship, and we were conquered by a superior race. Why no accept that truth. The appeal to the past glory—glory past on account of our own incapacity—shows that Sir Syed Ahmed has not studied history properly. In calling the Mahomedans the rulers of India, does he not forget the fact that the Emperors of Delhi were in moral dread of the Mahrattas? Does he not know that the wise Emperor Akar took his subjects into confidence and gave them high places. The names of Todar Mull, Raja Mansing and others stand out prominently as eminent administrators and commanders. It is a vain boast to say that the Mahomedans ruled India for 6 or 7 hundred years. The Mahomedans ruled India only so long as they were wise. The Emperor Aurangzebe, with all his foresight and ability, failed ignominiously in holding the conquered territory in check. With these patent facts before him we fail to understand the unblushing allusion of Sir Syed to the past achievements of the Mahomedans.

A PROTEST AGAINST COW-SLAUGHTER.

ALLAHABAD, January 22nd.—The first of a series of meetings which it is proposed to organize to give expression to the feeling of the Hindoo community on a recent ruling of the North West Provinces High Court, that cow killing is not punishable under the Indian Penal Code, was held at Allahabad this evening, and was very largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Europeans as well as natives, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character throughout.

The following was the principal resolution adopted:—"That a memorial be drawn up and circulated widely for signature in these Provinces to move his Excellency the Viceroy in Council to amend the law under which the religious feelings of so important a section of the community as the Hindus inhabiting the Empire may be protected against violation, with reference to the present state of the law intended to inflict penal consequences on any person who may grossly offend such feelings by an act involving the destruction, mutilation or desecration of animate objects always held sacred by Hindus, but which law under recent expositions thereof as promulgated by the highest legal authority of the North West Provinces would leave an act that violated such feeling in the most outrageous manner and which might be perpetrated any day during the heat of religious controversy absolutely unpunishable under the existing state of the statute law for all India."

An influential committee was appointed to draw up the memorial and submit it to Lord Dufferin.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Prajabandhu.—Sir Lepel Griffin's high handed and illegal proceedings, which have been brought to light by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* at a great personal sacrifice are now pretty well known all over the country. The public in one voice now demand upon the Government to make amends for the injustice done to the Begum of Bhopal. But strange to say the Government of India has not yet shewn any signs to move in this direction. Some time ago, there was a rumour that Sir L pel had asked the Government for permission to sue the *Patrika*. And what reply Lord Dufferin has given to the application, is known to His Lordship only. The public has not the least knowledge of it. We do not choose to discuss the propriety or otherwise of Lord Dufferin's action in this matter. We are not an ungrateful race. We shall never forget the immense blessings which British rule has conferred upon us, and we shall ever remain thankful to it for them. Such being the case it shall be always our duty to point out to the British Government any mistake or injustice, it may have committed, for in our failure to do it, it may prove a source of danger to it. The belief has deepened into a general conviction that the charges brought against Sir Lepel are true. Under this circumstance, who can gainsay that they will not create discontent among the people? Popular discontent means a serious thing to the Government and in view of such an evil arising out of Griffinism, we say this as a warning to Government from best of motives. The case has created a great deal of noise and has brought the Government to great discredit, both in India and elsewhere. The British people always pride themselves upon their nice sense of justice. But how are they to explain their strange conduct in connection of the Bhopal affair? If their enemies, pointing to it, taunt them, will they not hang down their head in shame? Will not the Government really take any steps in this matter?

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THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF MYSORE.

THE OFFICIATING DEWAN'S REVIEW THEREON.—The operations of the Registration Department during 1886 87 do not indicate much progress.

The total number of documents of all classes registered was 20,717 against 20,945 in the previous year. There has been a decrease under all heads, for which no explanation is to be found in the report. The number of documents registered compulsorily and optionally were respectively 11,893 and 8,136, as against 12,183 and 8 137 of the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of documents relating to movable property, being 550 against 531 in the previous year. Ninety-nine wills and four "authorities to adopt" were registered during the year, as against 105 and nine in the previous year. It is desirable that the "authorities to adopt" should generally be registered, as much vexatious and expensive litigation in the future would be prevented thereby. The aggregate value of property transferred by registration in 1886 87 was Rs 77,41,727, —Rs 73,59,388 in the case of immovable property, and Rs.3,82,339 as regards movable property as against Rs 52,33,486 and 3 05,785 in the previous year. The very large increase of 21 lakhs under the head of immovable property was in respect of documents relating to the Gold Mining companies. The average fee per document was Rs 3—3—7 for compulsory registration, and 0 13 3 for optional registration, as against Rs 2 12 1 and 0 12-9 respectively in the previous year. In 213 cases registration was refused, and, in no less than 68 cases, the alleged cause of refusal was the minority of the executants. There is always a great difficulty in ascertaining the age of Hindus, and, under Section 35 of the Registration Act, the Registering officer has to use his own discretion in fixing the age and deciding whether a document should be registered or not. Although the number of documents registered in 1886 87 were fewer in number than in the previous year, yet the rules relating to levy of penalty, for late presentation of documents and delay in the appearance of executants appear to have been enforced in many cases. The amount of penalty levied was Rs 2,194 4 0 as against Rs 1,227 4 0 in the previous year. Eighty-two documents were impounded by Registering Officers for deficient stamp duty. Such cases are frequent, which may be attributed more to the ignorance of the provisions of the Stamp Act, on the part of villagers, than to any intentional or wilful evasion of the payment of the proper duty. Of the 20,717 documents registered, the registration of 2,603 documents was delayed for more than two days. The number of registered documents that was pending delivery at the close of year was large being 1,035, as against 889 of the previous year. It is apprehended that owing to the delay in the registration of documents, the presenters thereof are often obliged to go back to their villages and to return after some time, and are thereby subjected to much inconvenience and expense. This should be avoided as much as possible, by prompt registration and return of the documents. It is satisfactory to note that criminal prosecution was instituted in only one case of false personation. Almost all the Sub Registry offices have been inspected by the District Registrars, and are reported to be in a working condition. The Inspector General of Registration does not appear to have made any tour of inspection. Occasional inspection by him of the offices, both of the District and Sub Registrars, would ensure a greater regularity and expedition in the disposal of work. The financial results were favorable. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs 55,098 11 7, and the total expenditure to Rs 24,998 0 5, leaving a surplus in favor of Government of Rs. 30,100 11 2. Adverting to the last para of the Inspector General's Report, the Officiating Dewan observes that proposals for increasing the pay of the Manager and promoting other deserving officials of his Department, should not have found a place in the Annual Administration Report, but should have formed the subject of a separate communication. The Officiating Dewan thanks Mr Venkatavaradangar, M A, for the attention bestowed in supervising this important branch of the Administration.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

The *Tribune*.—Looking at the Native States we find that Kashmir went from bad to worse the Dewan Lachman Dass, with the support of British Resident, usurping all power and reducing the ruler of the State to a cipher. At Hyderabad Nawab Salar Jung had to resign his post of Prime Minister, owing to differences between him and his master, the young Nizam. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, at great risk, did a public service of the highest magnitude by exposing the scandalous way in which Sir Lepel Griffin had conducted himself in his relations with Bhopal and some other states in Central India. In Mysore, the most well governed Native State in India, education was advancing by leaps and bounds, irrigation works at great cost were under-

fakirs and the representative assembly, started by the late great Minister Ranga Charlu some ten years back, received a more liberal constitution from the Maharajah in Travancore there were intrigues and scandals, the king's favourite Sreevum, having, it is said, on one occasion, belaboured even his lord and master the Maharajah One good thing was done in Travancore, it was the separation of executive and judicial functions in its officers The young Prince of Jhalawar, in Rajputana, whom an English education had made a little spirited was deprived of his powers as a penalty for his independence, which brought upon him the displeasure of the great sovereign and master of the State, the Political Agent The State of Gondal was raised to the status of a first class Kattiwar State at the close of the year The Chief of Gondal returned from England, where he had gone to study Medicine, with a medical degree and the honorary degree of L L D The state of Baroda showed great progress in education, the Maharaja winning golden opinions from all sides for his anxiety to make his people enlightened and happy The Maharajah of Cooch Behar was astonishing the public by doing hunting and riding feats, and squandering money, letting his state go to *Jehannam*

STALE SECRETS

The *Mail* —The Superintendent of the Government Press, Fort St George, has ordered that all the Eurasian clerks employed in the Confidential (Secret) Department, in the Government Press, are in future to leave the Department carrying their boots or shoes in their hands, so that there may be no chance of stray papers being secreted therein The persons who are compelled by this rule to leave their work room bare footed, are, it is said, complaining of their lot But it is heedless for them to complain, as they only share in the inconveniences that have to be endured by *employes* in similar Presses throughout the country There have been too many frauds in regard to examination papers lately, and the authorities have been for the most part baffled by the ingenuity of the culprits Even when the frauds have been subsequently discovered, they have rendered the examinations virtually worthless That a few of the candidates sat great store by the result of the examinations is evidenced by the fact that they are said to be occasionally *willing to pay as much as Rs* 200, and more, for a copy of their examination paper With such a bribe held out to a compositor, drawing perhaps Rs 10 or Rs 12 *per mensem*, the results are sometimes disastrous One of the most ingenious of the devices that has been resorted to was that of a native compositor in, we believe, Bengal, who appeared on the day on which he was to partly set up certain examination questions, clad in a white cloth, wrapped tightly about his body. He went about his work as usual, and set up the questions in conjunction with the other compositors When all was ready he walked off with the series made up in a "galley" to the proof striking press Here he superintended the operation, and after the type had been duly locked up and inked, he turned round to speak to another man, and by accident or design, dropped a "rule" which he had in his hand Stooping down he, accidentally of course, sat down upon the type, which, naturally left an impression on his cloth He partially undid the cloth, changed its sides around him, and then proceeded with his work In the evening he left in the ordinary way, after being searched, and set off home, there to re-set—with type he had procured by similar means—the questions he had imprinted on his cloth He then printed these off on flysheets, which he subsequently sold at a fancy price The device was not discovered for some time afterwards, when the culprit's house was searched, and the tell tale cloth bearing the impression of the examination paper, was discovered in a back room

INCREASING OF SALT DUTY

The *Hanjaka Subadha* —Mourn India, as it must when it is under a foreign, expensive, and absolute Government, with no voice of the people in its higher administration, it has more now to mourn than its salt has been further taxed by eight annas per maund Burmah was conquered against the universal protest of this country, but expensive consequent upon such conquest were laid upon its shoulders The very estimate of such expenses was found incorrect and now again the Indian ryot is called upon to contribute the defect by paying the enhanced salt duty People blessed Lord Ripon for reducing that duty, but the days of blessing have not run long Lord Dufferin's administration, with all the expensive Finance Committees, and Public Service Commissions intended to lessen the burden of taxation heavily pressing upon the people has given them in return an income tax and an increased salt duty It is all true that the Government is in an embarrassed condition with a deficit of over two crores, and they could not find anything better than salt as the best means of making up the deficit without incurring any additional cost But we do not see how this increase of taxation on salt can be consistent with the promise avowal of the Government at the time of imposing the Income Tax To have then said that the land was sufficiently taxed and the ryots also sufficiently taxed by all the indirect means of taxation, and now to impose a duty which would press more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich is not a thing which can inspire confidence Then again the carrying rates of this duty Lower Burmah has to pay only a Rupee while Tuticorin Rupees two and a half Upper Burmah for the trouble is on which all this is to be done is to contribute nothing This may be an arrangement which would keep the path of administration smooth, but we do not know how it can be pronounced equitable This increase in the salt duty is estimated to bring in a Revenue of a crore and half in India and twelve and a half lacs in Burmah But even these estimates which are in themselves insufficient to cope with the deficit are likely to fall short by large sums The reason to suspect this is clear When the tax was reduced in Lord Ripon's time the consumption of salt largely increased yielding more revenue than before, and if the same is increased now, the revenue's proportionately decrease Increase in the salt duty is an expedient to meet with the difficulty, but recourse to such expedients for overcoming difficulties brought on against the protests of the people can be no means The impose duty would have served the purpose now to be secured by the increase in the salt duty, without any pressure, upon the ryots It was a duty which the people have asked for But the Government would not have that for reasons best known to them, and the people must meekly submit to this hardship

THE ANNEXATION OF TRAVANCORE

The Standard —We contemplate with dread the apparently indifferent attitude assumed by the Madras Government towards Travancore at the present moment I cannot be that the Government of Madras are determined to stand with folded hands and watch the progress that the much vaunted 'Model State' of Travancore is taking, in the highroad to destruction Some may find delight in viewing from a hill top the slow but sure destruction of a ship in the high seas, with all its cargo and with all passengers, men, women and children But all do not possess the necessary equanimity of mind to withstand such a shock, and we hope the present Government of Madras, with Lord Connemara at its head, will be the last to welcome such a sight How long are the Government going to be passive spectators of the rank corruption and gross immorality that prevail in Travancore! If we had lived in the days of Lord Dalhousie, we would have been able to satisfactorily explain such attitude on the part of the Supreme Government this foreship, with a view to extend the British Empire, took care not to nip the evils in Native States in their bud, lest he may fail to find sufficient cause for immediate annexation in the future. The Princes that revolted in their own licentiousness and neglected the administration of their country were allowed and sometimes humoured to have their own way, till, at last the British Government fell upon them, culture like, and so allowed them territories The fate of the Prince of the Carnatic, and the Rajah of Sattarah, Jhansi and Nagpore is well known to our readers We hope we will be relieved from the painful duty of chronicling a similar treatment in respect to Travancore If the growing evils of the country be removed by prompt and immediate interference Travancore could be saved, and the natives of that State will bless the Paramount Power If, on the other hand, the Maharajah and the Dewan are allowed to carry on the administration as they choose, the British Government could easily find a justification for the annexation of the state. *In connexion with* this, let it be understood that the present Ruler himself is not averse to annexation, provided annexation is not resorted to during his life time The strained relation between him on the one hand, and his successors on the other, all of whom belong to a different family and the intense hatred he has for them have made him wish that they may be denied the throne The Dewan is a foreigner, and if his friends and relations will be amply provided for, it is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether he is in a Native State or in British Territory The Political Agent who succeeds in satisfying the earthshaker of the Paramount Power stands the best chance of obtaining Knighthood and having his name enrolled among the founders and supporters of the British Empire in the East The present Governor of Madras happens to be one of the many Conservative members of Parliament in power, who viewed with the greatest uneasiness the annexation of Burmah Looking at the bent of mind of all the parties that are concerned in the well being of Travancore, and observing the turn things take in that Native State, we are afraid to think of its future But, we fervently hope, we shall have cause to find ourselves to be deceived, and to have taken a pessimistic view of things altogether

THE TRAVANCORE MALAYALI SABHA

The *Standard* —Elsewhere we publish a letter addressed to us by the Secretary to the Travancore Malayali Sabha We hope the publication will have the desired effect For the past few months, the Travancore Government have been suspecting the 'Sabha' of disloyalty and devising means to crush the institution Not long ago we published a list of officials who were either dismissed or threatened with dismissal by the Government of Travancore on the bare fact that they belonged to the *Malayali Sabha* which, in their opinion, interested itself in all the agitations that are now going on in Travancore The Maharajah openly opposed the appointment of every Malayali in the State, and gradually set to withdraw his patronage, and the Dewan refused an house to even the highest Malayali officials The suspicion attached to these men began to gain ground as we interested ourselves in supporting the cause of the Malayalis But those who assiduously give colour to this suspicion, ignored altogether the fact that the only class of people in need by the Government are the Malayalis, and that we advocate their cause not because they are Malayalis, but because they are denied what justice and fair play entitle them to We stated again and again in our columns that the Malayali officials in Travancore have nothing to do with us, and that the Travancore Government will wisely refrain from meting out summary punishment to them But the Government were not to be swayed by any of these considerations, and they were determined to "drive out these Malayali dogs within two months" Nothing is impossible with the Travancore Government and with the combined assistance of the Maharajah, the Dewan, and the Resident, it is just possible they may easily achieve what they have at heart, and the Madras Government may still think it impolitic to interfere Not long ago the Master of Arts, whose name is quite familiar to our readers, was recommended for promotion by his immediate superior by means of a private letter written by him to the Dewan The letter was forwarded to the Maharajah for approval, and the endorsement passed by His Highness was "whatever be his qualifications he will not be promoted" The secret of this determination on the part of the Maharajah not to promote a man in spite of his intellectual qualifications, was that he lacked those special qualifications which enable one to surrender his wife to the embrace of another without the least scruple Many others have been found disqualified for promotion on similar grounds, and of the Maharajah and the Dewan come to such strong determinations, so easily, they may succeed in driving the Malayalis out of the State The Travancore Government evidently were not satisfied with our assurances that the Malayali Sabha were foolishly suspected of disloyalty, but we hope, now that the Managing Committee of that institution the great majority of whom are officials in the state, have come forward and denied all traces of disloyalty in them, the Government will lend them back into their fold and show them due consideration We are glad to learn that the Dewan himself wished such a refutation, and that the very words of the resolution were dictated by the Dewan Peshcar, who was once the Maharajah's tutor, and as the officials have now given publicity to their innocence we earnestly wish that such of the officials as are not dismissed will be spared, and those that are dismissed will be re-entertained We have often remarked that the *Sabha* is not a political institution, and that their sole object is to ameliorate the social condition of the Malayalis

THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE OF INDIA

At public meetings held at the Mokay's Gardens on the 30th and 31st December 1887 for the purpose of determining whether there was any necessity for holding annually a Social Congress or Conference, the object was accepted by M R Ry Rao Bahadur A Sabapathi Moodaliar of Bellary

The following resolutions were passed by large majorities —

I Resolved that this meeting do recognize the necessity of holding an Annual National Conference of India in several parts of India, for concerting and adopting measures necessary for the improvement of the status of our society and our social usages II Resolved that it shall be styled "The National Social Conference of India" III Resolved that it shall consist of Committees of each community, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Budhist or Jain, &c of not less than twelve persons and that each Committee shall have a President, a Secretary, and Members not less than seven in number, elected annually for the due discharge of the work of the Committee during the next year IV Resolved that among other duties it shall be incumbent on each Sub Committee to organize and establish Provincial Sub Committees and City Sub Committees V Resolved that the fundamental principles implied in the pledge of the membership of each of the Committees shall be binding upon its Members under the penalties agreed upon by each of such Committees except in those who resign within a month of the passing of the resolution awarding such penalties VI Resolved that the fundamental principles against which and binding as aforesaid" of the National Social Conference of India shall be carried out and enforced, (1) By the Committees, or (2) Through the spiritual heads of the respective Communities whenever it may be possible to do so, or (3) Whenever this be found not practicable, through the Civil Courts, (4) Failing these means, the high applications to Government for enabling the Conference to carry them out in respect of its own members VII Resolved that the Committee of the National Social Conference of India may if it chooses, sympathize in and support another Committee of the Conference which from the latter is disposed to receive such sympathy and support VIII Resolved that a President and Secretary and other Officebearers of the Annual Conference shall be elected annually at the meetings of the Annual Conference till that those shall be entitled to hold their offices for the next year IX Resolved that, as a rule, these Office bearers shall be the residents of the Province in which the Conference will be held for the next year X Resolved that among other social subjects which the Conference may take up, those relating to the habitudes of distant sea voyages, the ruin as expressed of marriage, the age below which no marriage should take place, the re-marriages of youthful women, the evils of the re-marriages of old and aged men, the forms and evidences of such marriages, inter-marriages, &c., shall form the subjects for discussion and determination XI Resolved that the meetings of the aforesaid Conference shall be open to the public, provided that none but members thereof shall be entitled to speak and otherwise take part in the business of the Conference XII Resolved that a Diary shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committees and of the Conference XIII Resolved that the Provincial and City Committees of the Conference shall be entitled to send Delegates to the Conference under the rules sanctioned by the Conference of the previous year XIV Resolved that the following persons be first Members of the aforesaid Conference with power to add to their number Rajah G N Gajapathi Row Bahadur Garu, Rajah Sir T Madhava Row, K C S I, and others XV. Resolved that the next social conference shall be held at Allahabad and that Rajah Sir T Madhava Row be the President, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Vice President and Dewan Bahadur R Raghunath Row, Secretary, with power to associate as many from among the members as they think fit

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Indore, 29th January.—At a crowded meeting held at Indore on the 29th instant, a Provincial Committee of the National Social Conference of India was formed. Mahamahopadyaya Harrihara Shastri presided. Mahomedans, Christians, Parsis, Jains, Hindus, and Sanyasees took part in the proceedings, and carried resolutions with acclamation. An Association was formed for the promotion and propagation of the Aryan Vedic religion. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Paris, 30th Jan.—News has been received that the Turkish police have invaded the French Consulate at Damascus, and arrested a French subject. Count Montebello, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded an explanation from the Porte. The Paris papers demand, should satisfaction not be obtained, that a squadron be sent to Syria.

Cairo, 30th Jan. The Porte has requested the evacuation of Zeilah by the British Troops.

London, 31th Jan.—Government will consult with the Khedive before replying to the request of the Porte.

Constantinople, 1st February.—It has been arranged by both France and Turkey that each sends a Commissioner to Damascus to enquire into the circumstances attending the violation of the French Consulate.

Constantinople, 2nd Feb.—Kiasim Bey has been appointed Turkish Commissioner at Sofia, this nomination is regarded as a proof of the good will of the Sultan towards Bulgaria.

London 2nd Feb.—On landing at Kingstown yesterday, an address was presented to Lord Ripon who, replying, said that the chief objects of the visit of Mr. Morley and himself was to lay the foundations more of a cordial union and to proclaim the necessity for the abolition of coercion, and granting of rightful independence. At the conclusion of his speech, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were escorted through Dublin Town. An immense torchlight procession took place in the evening and great enthusiasm was generally displayed.

London, 3rd February.—The freedom of the City of Dublin was conferred on Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley yesterday afternoon. In the evening a meeting was held, at which both Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley made speeches, and dwelt at length on the growing determination of England and Scotland to accede to the claims advanced by the Irish people. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested on both occasions.

London, 3rd Feb.—The *Standard* states that Germany and Austria will, before long, make a joint representation to St. Petersburg warning the Russian Government of the danger it is incurring of causing a rupture of the peace of Europe by its continued military preparations, and the concentration of its troops on the Galician frontier.

It is reported in finacial circles that Russia has almost concluded a loan with Paris bankers for 300,000,000 roubles.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1888.

LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Those of our readers who happen to see the *Pioneer*, will have remarked the hostile tone and attitude it adopted towards the third National Congress held lately in Madras. Our contemporary lost no opportunity for ridiculing and sneering at the proceedings of the Congress. In his opinion it was anything but a representative assemblage, and was held for the purpose of disseminating disaffection, if not sedition, and of giving members an opportunity of displaying oratory. We all know that this is very far indeed from the truth; indeed, there is no truth in the allegations at all. All classes in the Peninsula were proportionately represented,—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Europeans and Eurasians. They were all, more or less, men of education and culture, and a very large number of them were sent to the Congress by the suffrages of the people—that is, they were elected at Sabhas and other Societies, or at public meetings. As to sedition and disaffection, we defy the *Pioneer* or any other hostile paper to show from the printed proceedings of the Congress, that a single word of such was uttered. No doubt some of the speakers warmed on the subjects they addressed their audience, and spoke with vigour and indignation. But that is quite a different thing from promoting sedition and disaffection. But the *Pioneer* has not done with the Congress as yet, seemingly. His last bolt is directed against Raja Rampal Singh, a gentleman of position and unimpeachable integrity, with reference to a statement he made at the Congress about the unsatisfactory constitution of the various Legislative Councils in India. The Rajah related how a distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council (a native nobleman), who could not speak English, when asked how he managed to follow the proceedings and to vote in the Council, replied to the effect that he watched the Viceroy carefully, and when His Excellency held up his hand, he followed suit.

The *Pioneer* thinks it can discredit the whole story by pointing out that divisions in the Council are not taken by show of hands, but the rules of procedure require that "in case of a division, the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the member on the left of the President:" that is to say, the votes are declared to the Secretary (as he goes round to register them) first by the latest appointed member, then by the next junior, and so on, *last of all* by the Viceroy as president.

On this the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta very appositely remarks:—"But the objection is merely a quibble, affecting simply a detail of the story. Everybody, who has had experience of the Legislative Councils and of their proceedings, must be familiar with the fact that members are occasionally nominated, who are either completely ignorant of English or possess so little knowledge of that language as to be quite unable to follow a debate, though they may be able, by dint of great effort, and with many curious vagaries of pronunciation, to wade through a brief essay on the subject under discussion, written out ready for them by a secretary. There are, of course, many ways of finding out what is the side of any question in favour, with the official element of the Council, besides watching for a direct signal from the President; and it is an undeniable fact that under the present system, *ex hoc waste* members are appointed who steadily vote with the Government, as a sort of return for the honour conferred by nominating them, and obviously often without any appreciation of the arguments urged, *pro et con.*"

We heartily endorse these sentiments, and so, we are sure, will any impartial reader who knows anything of the constitution and working of the Legislative councils in India. The *Pioneer*, as leading paper in India must also be fully aware that these Councils are mere shows, and if it were honest and straight forward in its criticisms, it would acknowledge the fact while correcting Raja Rampal Sing about a detail of his striking story But the *Pioneer* is virtually a Government organ, hostile to national progress and reform as advocated at the Congress, and that would, therefore, be too much to expect of it It is a notorious fact that, as a rule, non official members vote on the side of Government either ascertaining before, or at the council meeting, what the views of Government are In many cases they come prepared with speeches ready written out (in most cases prepared by others for them), siding with the Government vote Indeed, we know of a well-known European member of the Madras Legislative Council (since dead), who used to pay a lawyer or journalist to prepare his speeches, and those speeches were always in favor of Government The reasons of all this, as we have pointed out in former articles, are not far to seek A seat in council with the coveted honorific of "Honorable" is much sought after, as much by European as Native gentlemen But the Government take care to select only such men to fill the non official seats as they are sure of—men who will "aye" all their motions Very seldom, indeed, are men of independent views and action elevated to the honor During the discussion on the famous Ilbert Bill by the Legislative Council of India, Mr A. H Thomas, the Madras member, voted against Government, for which he got into disgrace and disfavor! It is true he was an official member, and of course we do not approve of his views, but surely *he was entitled to the credit of his own convictions.* This was a solitary instance of an official member voting with the Government, but if every such member *is bound to vote with the Government*, what is the use of having non official members at all, because they must be swamped by an overwhelming majority

In connection with this subject we would again urge on the Mysore Darbar the advisability and necessity of bestowing local self-Government on the people of the Province While our sister British Station of Bangalore elect their own representatives to their Municipality, we in the city are denied that privilege Since the Commissioners of the Station have been returned by the suffrages of the rate payers a very healthy, independent tone has been manifest in the discussion of the Board, and several *salutary and necessary reforms* and improvements have been introduced The writer of this article remembers being present some years ago, at a Meeting of the Station Board (before the elective system was introduced) A native member was asked by the President (Dr Orr) for his vote on a certain subject, when he made the very characteristic and significant reply —"Whatever master say, I say!" Who will venture to say, after that, that the *elective* is to be preferred over the Government *nomination* system? Of course, in some remote Mofussil petty towns, the people may not be ripe enough for self Government, but in large Towns and Cities like *Bangalore and Mysore*, the experiment should be at least given a fair trial, and we trust the Durbar will give it their earnest consideration

SLAUGHTERING OF COWS

Some issues back we had an article on this subject, in connection with a movement set on foot in Bombay, to memorialise the Government of India to prohibit the slaughtering of cows, as it led to the diminution of cattle in the country so necessary for draught, agricultural, and other purposes, and we highly commended the movement We note now, with gratification, that the matter has been taken up in the North West Provinces "A very influential gathering was held at Allahabad,' we read, on the 22nd ultimo, "to protest *against a recent ruling of the local High* Court which declared that cow killing was not an offence punishable by law' What we look upon as a most important feature of the meeting, is the fact that two European gentlemen were present,—Mr J E. Howard, Barrister at Law, and Mr F I Atkins of the Allahabad *Morning Post*, who took part in the discussions Whenever this subject has been mooted, our contemporaries of the Anglo Indian Press have cried out that it was all a quest on of religion and caste, and the Hindus had no right to force their prejudices on Europeans and other flesh eaters But this is really not the case Had it been asked of Government that *the slaughter of bulls as well* as of cows be prohibited, then there would have been justice for the outcry But all that is prayed for is the prohibition of the indiscriminate slaughter of *cows, and young bulls*, in agricultural and other interests. When we find two Englishmen, then, taking a leading part in the movement, it is a sufficient refutation of the assertion that it is a matter of caste and religion Mr Howard, in addressing the meeting on the occasion referred to, said that "India was essentially an agricultural country, and the utility of cattle in the economy of the land was of primary importance, and their deterioration, which is now demonstrated without question, was a *subject of serious consideration*, especially was this noticeable in respect of draught cattle The question naturally arises whether the Government, the universal landlord in this country, should not put forward some efforts to arrest this deterioration, and to put some restrictions upon the indiscriminate slaughter of cows for food purpose' The meeting adopted the following among other resolutions —

2 "That in the agricultural interests of India, and considering that for the last *twenty-five years the growth and condition* of the cattle employed in agricultural operations have materially deteriorated, and their numbers materially diminished, owing to the double operation of the wholesale de struction of kine for purposes of consumption and to the little effort that has been made to preserve the old breed of cattle that made India once famous for its agricultural importance to memorialise the Government of India, and if necessary, the Secretary of State for India in Council, to take measures for the alleviation of the present agricultural evils consisting of the unlimited destruction of cows and young bulls, and the impoverishment of the soil by the diminution of the number of cattle employed in agricultural operations caused thereby, and to have restraints imposed by the Legislature on such destruction, and with reference to the best interests of India, and the easy resources available to the consumers of such flesh in the importation from Australia, and other countries of preserved meats for purposes of consumption"

It is hardly necessary to add anything to what we said on a previous occasion on this subject, except that we heartily commend the movement of our friends in Allahabad, and we trust that the matter calls for legislation when two Englishmen, uninfluenced by caste or religious prejudices, side with their Hindu brethren in declaring that it is necessary

In another resolution passed at the same meeting, Government are asked "to encourage the importation of cattle and the developement of farming operations in India, for purposes of agriculture by improving the breed of agricultural live stock in manner similar to the present horse-breeding operations of the Government of India,' &c This is very desirable, for, as a rule, the agricultural live stock in India is of a miserable, puny kind Cattle Fairs should be held periodically, at which prizes and certificates of merit should be awarded for the best exhibits This is done in England, and has the effect of wonderfully improving the breed of cattle used for agriculture. But in addition to this, breeding farms should be started by Government in suitable agricultural centres, to which the ryots should be invited to send their cows to be crossed by English as well as superior Indian stallion bulls, and cattle might be bred on the farms themselves, the calves being offered to the ryots for sale at reasonable prices Such measures must certainly conduce to the improvement of cattle so indispensable in an agricultural country like India, and we sincerely trust will recommend themselves to the Supreme Government

Occasional Notes

H H the Gaekwar is expected to leave Brindisi for India on the 9th instant

A son was born to the Nizam on Monday last but it lived only a few hours The birth was premature by two months

Negotiations are afoot for restoring the Sultanate of Achin under the protection of the Netherlands Indian Government

The Government is not likely, the *Pioneer* understands, to listen to the representations made in favor of exempting salt lying in bond from the operation of the enhanced duty

The examples of other native princes has been followed by the Raja of Suket, who has offered his service to Government in any way the latter may deem desirable

Under the Revised Cashmere rules, published by the Foreign Department, officers of the army may at any time, and without passes or restriction visit and reside in Cashmere.

The Government of India has consented to the establishment by the Directors of the Bank of Madras of a branch of the Bank in the town of Mysore The Bank already has a branch at Bangalore

The appointment of a Civilian, Mr Thomson, as Post-Master General for the Punjab, has considerably agitated the Uncovenanted service in that province A strong and organised protest is said to be under contemplation

It is said on good authority that Sir Frederick Weld, late Governor of the Straits Settlements will succeed Sir Arthur Gordon, as Governor of Ceylon Sir Frederick was reported to have been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius.

A contemporary learns that the fine of a lakh of rupees levied from Sultan Nawab Jung, for the disturbance created during the Moharrum by his Arabs in the time of the ex-Minister, is to be repaid to him by order of the Nizam

The Viceroy will probably take the chair at the third annual meeting of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India to be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 4 30 o'clock on Wednesday, the 8th proximo.

Colonel Marshall and the Minister of Hyderabad were to meet on Tuesday last and discuss the financial position of the Government, and consider what reductions can be made in the expenditure Yet the Nizam offers the Government of India 60 lakhs

The rumour that the Czar is to be crowned Emperor of Central Asia which was circulated last year and authoritatively denied, *now receives strong confirmation* from the fact that a summer palace is in course of erection at Merv for the reception of his Majesty

Bijee Shumshere, accompanied by the Maharanee and 175 followers arrived by special train at Calcutta on Monday and was received at the station by the Under-Secretary for foreign Affairs, the Aide de-Camp to the Viceroy, and the Nepalese representative at Calcutta

The Allahabad *Morning Post* states that the Maharajah of Rampore has sent a communication to the Viceroy offering to maintain a native infantry regiment, and expressing a hope that it may be called the Rampore Regiment Lord Dufferin has acknowledged the offer in a courteous letter

Mr Girdlestone, late Resident, Nepaul, was to have left on furlough by Friday's Messangerie steamer, from Calcutta, but has, at the request of the Viceroy, postponed his departure for a fortnight to be present during the visit of the Nepaul Minister, Beer Shumsher, who was expected at Calcutta Monday last

The great 'boom' in copper, which has doubled the price of that metal, has, says *a contemporary*, "*put a complete stop to* the purchase of foreign copper in Bombay Copper of all sorts is being brought down from the Mofussil to meet such demand as exists for cooking utensils."

The largest serpent of which accurate measurement have been taken and noted was an anaconda which Dr Gardner found dead and suspended to the fork of a tree during his travels in Mexico It was found to measure 37ft in length Inside it were discovered the bones and flesh of a horse in a half digested state and there was no doubt that it has swallowed the animal whole

The Czar, as has been said, presented his wife on her birthday with a necklace composed of forty emeralds of blameless perfection Agents were engaged for nine months in travelling to all the great European cities in search of faultless stones The Czarina is said to possess a more splendid collection of jewels than any other *European Sovereign*

The latest medical invention is the antiseptic pencil. It is composed of compressed nitrate of potash (10 parts) and corrosive sublimate (2 parts), and possesses the property, if immediately applied, of destroying the virus introduced into the system by bites from rabid dogs, horses, cats, etc there is no risk whatever of poisoning The instrument is attachable *to an ordinary keyring*

Of the twenty lakhs of rupees allotted by the Gwalior Darbar for expenditure by the Public Works Department during the 1886 87, not five lakhs have been expended up to date 'The Superintending Engineer, finds either some difficulty in securing the services of efficient men, or is unwilling to push on with the most important projects, some named as Gwalior, Ujjain and other *places*"

An extraordinary anomaly appears in the arrangements for the new salt tax. All shipments of salt made in England or elsewhere, anterior to the 20th ultimo, and now on their way to India, are to be exempt from the increase in the duty and charged for at the old rate of duty viz, Rs. 2 per Indian maund, whereas salt already imported into Calcutta and stored in the Government *warehouses, also anterior to the 20th* ultimo, is to be subjected to the extra duty

A meeting was held in Calcutta on the 25th ultimo in connection with the Kristodas Pal Memorial Fund Babu Kunju Lal Banerji regretted that his countrymen should have been so inert to perpetuate the memory of such a distinguished man Out of a subscription of Rs 20 000, only Rs 12,000, had been collected It was decided to erect a statue in some public building, and for this a sum of Rs 17,000 was necessary The Committee hope to make up that amount

According to the latest statistics — Russia has 21,570,000, horses, America, 9,500,000, the Argentine Republic, 4,000 000, Austria, 3 500,000, Germany, 3 350 000, France, 2,800,000 horses and 300,000 mules, England, 2,790,000 horses, Canada, 2,626,000, Spain, 630,000 horses, and 2,300,000 mules, Italy, 2,000,000 horses, Belgium, 383 000, Denmark, 316,000, Australia, 304,000, Holland, 125,000, and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules *These are all food for cannon*

Anything more distressing than the untimely death of a little boy of seven, which is just reported from Paris, it would be hard to imagine He was playing in his father's room, when he perceived that the safe was open, and got into it Present

the father came into the room, and, before leaving for his day's work, locked the door, the child keeping silence the while. Soon, the little fellow was missed; the Police were called in, and next morning the father opened the safe—to find his son a corpse.

The Maharajah of Jodpore has made an offer of 10 lakhs to the Government of India to be paid at the rate of 2 lakhs per annum, towards meeting the expenses of defensive works on the North-West Frontier. We trust the Government will have the moral courage to courteously decline to place itself under pecuniary obligation to the Maharajah, or any other Feudatory. The Government would lose far more in prestige than it would gain in cash by accepting doles from Princes whose subjects, in the end, would assuredly have to bear the loss.

A man who was brought before the District Magistrate of Shanghai charged with stealing a table, denied the charge, alleging that he was so feeble from ill health that it was physically impossible for him to commit such a crime. The Magistrate professed his sympathy for the poor man in his misfortune. "Go home and get cured," said he kindly, "and as you are very poor take that bag, which contains 10,000 cash, as a present from me." The prisoner made obeisance, threw the heavy bag of coin over his shoulders, and departed. He had not gone far before he was re-arrested, brought back, and found *guilty*, the Magistrate remarking that a man who could carry off a heavy sack of cash could have no difficulty in stealing a light table.

We understand, says the *Hope*, that Mr. Amir Ali, the Anglicised Mahomedan who delights in hat necktie, holds Mahomedan "National" Congress in the month of February. It was to have been held at Christmas, but some Mahomedans had to join the National and the Educational Congresses, at Madras and Lucknow respectively, so it was put off to a later date. However, it is a relief to learn, on the authority of the Lucknow *Advocate*, that the Hon'ble Budruddin Tyabji, President of the last National Congress, will preside at the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency at Mr. Amir Ali's Congress. So, it may be hoped, that the Mahomedan "National" Congress will not occupy itself with denouncing the National Congress proper, as was done by Sir Syud Ahmed's Educational Congress of Lucknow.

We have already noticed the gratuitous and altogether undeserved attack on the Bengalees which this gentleman (we hardly reconcile ourselves to that term) made upon the Bengalees. Our Contemporary of the *Bengalee* quotes a speech of Sir Syed in which that gentleman spoke highly of the qualities which distinguish the Bengalee race. He also considered then that the Hindus and Mahomedans formed one nation. We shall not tire the patience of our readers by quoting the very words. And now in 1887, just 3 years after the above speech, Sir Syed turns round and eats his own words, calls the Bengalees cowards and affirms that the native of India do not form one nation! So much for the consistency and good sense of this mighty demigod of the *Muslim Herald*.—The *Mahratta*.

Local and Provincial.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has given a cup worth Rs. 400 for the tent-pegging competition at the Meeam Meer assault at-arms.

Mr. Parmasiva Iyer, B. A.—We understand that Mr. Parmasiva Iyer, Professor of Science at the Central College, is about to accept a Munsiff's post. The College loses in him one of the best of its teachers —*B. S.*

The Weather.—The weather at present is satisfactory. The nights and mornings are very cold indeed, as a rule, while the heat in the day is very trying. These two extremes of temperature are very unsatisfactory and induce of unhealthiness.

The Recent Mail Robberies.—We understand that the property carried away in the *Anchs* mail robberies of 11th and 14th January on the Nandidroog Road, included gold, valued at Rs. 1,500, and the halves of currency notes to the value of Rs. 130.

A Shop on Fire.—On the 28th instant a shop belonging to one Mootan Sah in Arab Lines, was burnt down under the following circumstances. It would appear that the poor man had deposited a few tins of kerosine oil in the Shop and placed some match boxes near it. Late in the night by some accident or other the tins caught fire and much of the property was destroyed. The Police gave valuable help on the occasion in helping to extinguish the fire.

Manchester Goods.—Not only piece goods, but also the *dhotrums* and *punchays* for men, and *chirays* for women, are manufactured, on Indian patterns, and sold by the local cloth merchants at rates cheaper than the prices usually paid for those of local manufacture. If the owners of local looms do not think of striking out a new mode of manufacture, they must succumb to the rivalry of foreign looms.—*B. S.*

Hand Writing.—Hand-writing, till of late years, has been sadly neglected both in English and Native Schools (perhaps more particularly in the latter). The caligraphy of some highly educated persons is simply unintelligible, and causes annoyance, misunderstandings, delays and inconveniences, and often losses. Now that the Government require candidates for employment in their service to first pass a test in handwriting, conductors of Educational Institutions are looking alive, and attending to that necessary part of a pupil's education. We are glad to see that the city Municipality have sanctioned ten rupees a month for the entertainment of a Writing Master in their school

Camp of Exercise.—The troops in garrison in the British Station of Bangalore are to be engaged in Military *manœuvres* around Kristnamjpuram this week. The "Red" force which will be the attacking one, will camp out to the North of Kristnamjpuram, while the defending force, "Grey," will be to the South, defending Bangalore against the invaders. The first day's *manœuvres* will be to morrow, when the "Red" force will advance on Bangalore, the Railway line being taken as representing a river, fordable only at the level crossing at Kristnarajpuram. Colonel Barnett, commanding 25th Madras Infantry, generals the "Red" force, and Colonel Vas Stroubenzee, Commanding Royal Artillery, the "Grey." Truly Bangalore is in a perilous state!

Mysore Chief Court.—The following is the order of the sittings of the Chief Court of Mysore for current month, which will doubtless interest our regul readers and parties concerned in cases:—Wednesday, 1st February, Appellate side, Chief Judge and 3rd Judge; Friday 3rd February,—do. do; Monday, 6th February,—do. do; Wednesday, 8th February,—do. do; Monday, 13th February,—do. do; Tuesday, 14th February, Original side, —Chief Judge; Monday, 20th, February Criminal Sessions,—Chief Judge; Friday, 24th February, Appellate side,—2nd and 3rd Judges; Tuesday, 28th February, Original side,—3rd Judge; Wednesday, 29th February, Appellate side.—2nd and 3rd Judges (*Full Bench*),—*B. S.*

The recent appointment of Amildars in the province created two vacancies in the Shimoga District office; they are, the Revenue Sheristadary, and the appointment of Judicial Head Munshi. A correspondent writes that it appears to him that the claims and services of two officials were ignored and some injustice has been done in their case, especially one who is a passed candidate in all the tests prescribed for an Amildary in the Province. His case appears to be most unfortunate; but complete justice to one and all cannot be expected in such matters. Arrangements from Rs. 40 and downwards were carried out on the principle of seniority of service. Some days ago people had some misgivings. In these days there is a dearth of promotion in the official world, and when a vacancy occurs, if justice to seniors in all respects is not done, there will be no emulation in the Public Service.—*S.*

Advocates' Gowns.—His Honor the Civil and Session Judge, after disposing some of the Civil Cases yesterday, observed from the Bench to the several gentlemen of the Bar that were present in Court at the time, the objectionable practice of some of the European and Native Advocates appearing before him without wearing their gowns, which he remarked was an honor conferred on the profession by the High Court, to distinguish its Advocates from among other Pleaders, &c., which rule His Honor said was honored in its observance in the Chief and Resident's Courts and in its breach in his and other courts subordinate to him. Colonel Magrath then enquired of Mr. Krishna Moorthy Row, one of the Advocates present, why he did not wear his gown, and that gentleman replied that he would only be too glad to avail himself of the honor, but his doing so would place him in an invidious position as the native gentlemen who were enrolled before him do not do so. However His Honor said that he would order a notice to be put up in the Advocates' room of the Civil Court requiring all members of the honorable profession whos appearing before him to do so in their gowns hereafter.—*B. S.*

Sir Harry Prendergast.—The Officiating British Resident, General Harry Prendergast, v. c., k. c. b., paid a visit on Monday last to the so called Eurasian "Colony" of Whitefield, near Oudipoly, returning the same day. Whitefield, is no more a "Colony" than Palaveram, the well-known Pensioner's settlement not far from Madras. There are some fifteen or twenty settlers at Whitefields, all either drawing pensions or possessed of some means. They are able to live cheaply at Whitefield, having no house-rent to pay, and not requiring to appear in good cloths. If these settlers had no independent means to rely upon, they would not be found long in the "Colony". Sir Harry went on a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields, returning to Bangalore on Thursday evening. The local *Spectator* publishes a rumour to the effect that Sir Harry Prendergast, on being relieved by Sir Charles Bernard in Mardi, will succeed H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, in command of the Bombay Army; the latter having, it is said, altered his plans and contemplates shortening his stay in the country. We are not disposed to give much credence to the rumour, as not long ago we remember seeing it stated that the Duke intimated his intention of serving his full term in India, and he is too much of a soldier to want to run away before it is out.

THE F. A. EXAMINATION.

List of candidates who have successfully passed the F. A. Examination from the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

I Class.—Krishnaiengar, Ramasami, Subramanya and Ambale.

II Class.—Krishnaswami Rao, M G; Narayna Rao, Mysore; Rampapati Rao Naishadham; Raghavachari, Fraserpet, S; Ramaswamayya, Mulrali; Rangachari, Bindiganavale; Setu Rao, Mysore; Srinivasa Iyengar, Heremaglur; Srinivasa Iyengar, Sakarayapatna; Subrahmanya Aiyar, T V; Subrahmanya Sastri, T; Suryya, V Krishnappa; Tammayya, Kanigal; Tirumaniengar, Kallakunte; Venkatachari, Bhartur; Venkataramanayya, Bagenhalli; Venkata Rao, M V; Viraraghavachari, Bindiganavale.

The First in Arts.—The following candidates from Bangalore have passed the First in Arts examination held in December 1887. *First Class.*—D M Narasinga Rao, A Pattusamy Chetty. *Second Class.*—Gooroomoorthy Iyer, A§ Bhimachar, C B Gopala Rao B, Gouda Rao, S Krishna Rao, K Krishnasami Aiyer, T N Krishnaswami Aiyer, M Ponnusamy, Nagarthnam Pillay, D Narayana Rao, Arthur E O'Hara, D Saka Rama, D Soobramau, T Vencoba Rao, and C Vijaya Ragava'u Naidu.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, February 4, 1888.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Camp No 2415, *the* 27*th January* 1888.—Mr. S. Hamajee Row, District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 25th instant or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. C. Cross, Subordinate Judge of Bangalore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mysore, during the absence of Mr. Hamajee Row on leave or until further orders.

Mr. M. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & L. L. Munsiff, 1st Grade, of Seringapatam, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Bangalore.

B. Narasimmaiengar, 2nd Grade Munsiff of Sagar, is appointed to act in the 1st Grade and to be Munsiff of Seringapatam. M. Rama Rao, Public Prosecutor, Shimoga, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Sagar.

Camp No. 2420.—K. Shamaiengar, Amildar of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 50 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. V. Parthasarathiengar, Clerk, Dewan's Office, posted to Hole-Narsipur Taluk in Camp Notification No. 2191, dated 3rd January 1888, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Heggaddevankote Taluk, during the absence of K. Shamaiengar on leave or until further orders.

General Summary.

A Move in the Right Direction:—Some Collectors and their Assistants having been in the habit of holding their offices in their private residences, to the serious inconvenience of their subordinates who had to move frequently daily from the Cutcherry to the houses of those officials, and of the public in general, the grievance was communicated to a local paper by a correspondent from Tirupatur. We are glad to learn that the Board of Revenue have taken action in the matter, and have called upon all Revenue officers to observe the rules laid down in G. O., dated 15th January 1883, No. 167 Revenue, which has hitherto been honored more in the breach than in the observance. *Standard.*—

A Jubbulpore Miser:—A Madarasee Brahmin, who for many years has lived the existence of a professional beggar, was found dead in his house, at the Suddar Bazaar, Jubbulpore, on Sunday morning. The police took charge of his house, and discovered amongst the bundles of dirty rags a number of small parcels most ingeniously sewn together, in which were various sums of money. In other parts of the room were found secreted a number of gold bangles and rings of great value together with a parcel containing some diamonds. Pine pieces to the value of about rupees 100 were covered in a hole beneath his bed. Altogether jewellery and money amounting to some five hundered rupees were unearthed. It has been ascertained that he had entrusted some five thousand rupees with a banker in the city, but he died before he could mention the name of the person. The most remarkable feature in the case is that the day previous to his death the man took up his old position under a tree and implored the passers-by to take pity on him as he was starving. He was a man of about forty years of age, and as far as can be ascertained had no relatives.—*Morning Post.*

The Madras University.—The Syndicate, through the Registrar of the University, have invited the opinions of the chief educational officers connected with Colleges and High Schools on their proposal to change the dates of the Matriculation, First in Arts, and B. A. degree examinations, as follows:—

Matriculation	...Last Monday in April
First in Arts	do
B. A. (Language Branch)	First Monday in March.
„ (Optional Branch)	First Monday in May.

The reasons assigned by the President of the Faculty of Arts for this change are:

(1) That the present system seriously interferes with the work of students in school and college at the season of the year best suited for intellectual labour.

(2) That it has the effect of making a much longer break in school and college work than the term of the sanctioned Christmas holidays indicates.

(3) That it burthens many Professors and School Masters with heavy examination work during the term, and thus necessarily interferes more or less with efficient discharge of duty

(4) That it prevents superior teachers from obtaining a summer vacation sufficiently long to sustain freshness and vigorous of mind

(5) That it will allow of most of the work of examining candidates' papers being done during vacation

o Should these proposals be approved of by the Senate the summer vacation of schools will extend from the end of April to the end of June, whilst that of colleges would extend from the beginning of May to the end of July.—*Mail*

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD'S CLAIMS —The summary enquiry into Sir Horace Rumbold's claims has, as we already intimated, come to a conclusion The President, Nawab Vikar ul Umra, and the members Messrs. A. J Dunlop and Gya Prashad differed in their opinion on the merits of Sir Horace's claim Mr Dunlop believed him to be entitled to a sum of Cholm Rs. 186, 000 (the Cholm is 10 per cent less than Halli Sicca Rupee) Mr Gya Prashad was in favour of rejecting all the claims except one for Rs. 97,000 which he considered might perhaps be admitted on further enquiry. The President recommended that full and exhaustive enquiry should be held, or that if a compromise were agreed to, the sum of Rs 140,000 should be given to Sir Horace Rumbold as an act of grace by *His Highness' Government*, and not as a payment for claims considered to have been proved We now hear that His Excellency the Minister has recommended His Highness to sanction a payment of two lacs of Halli Sicca Rupees to Sir Horace in full settlement of his claims against the Nizam's Government, and that in the event of Sir Horace declining to accept this amount, a duly qualified Judge should be appointed to enquire into and decide the case We believe that the Resident declined to give any opinion on the advice on the subject, preferring to leave settlement of the matter entirely in the hands of His Highness' Government Under the circumstances, the Minister's proposal appears to be a fair and just one, and one which will probably recommend itself to the acceptance of Sir Horace —*The Deccan Times.*

Extracts.

A SOCIAL GATHERING IN MADRAS

An unusually interesting social gathering of Europeans and native ladies was got up by Mrs Grigg, on the evening of the 19th instant. A more happy blending of the two races was never seen. The shy native ladies laid aside their usual reserve and chatted most merrily, and enjoyed thoroughly pleasant social intercourse with their European sisters. The remarks of the English ladies, half Tamil and half English, were returned with pleasant smiles and answers, which were so natural and unaffected that time felt for a time that caste prejudices and bigotry were things of the past It was a gay scene that flirted before our eyes Many coloured rich embroidered sarees, bright eyes and merry smiles were everywhere seen; and the subdued din of talk and laughter blended with the tinkling of bangles and ornaments. There were native ladies from all castes and classes, the high caste Brahmin, the wealthy Chetty, Mudaly and Naidu, Hindus, Christians and Parsees, all together in one room engaged in genial conversation, while the busy hostess flitted from guest to guest, and as she passed and repassed had a smile, a word, a look, or a *nod for every one* of her guests, which seemed to do wonders, for even the most bashful seemed more comfortable after it Music, games, and refreshment brought the interesting and very agreeable evening to a close Amongst those who entertained the company with music was the distinguished guest, Lady Eva Wyndham Quin She responded to the wish of a little Brahmin girl, who had previously sung to her in a loud voice, a few snatches of her kollatum songs As the guests were leaving each was presented by the hostess with a bouquet of flowers, betel leaves, and a new year's card Gatherings like these do a great deal more for bringing about a better understanding between the Europeans and natives, than any amount of mere talk about social intercourse. They will also, in my humble opinion, have the effect of elevating and enlightening the women of India.—*A Correspondent of the Mail.*

BHOPAL AFFAIRS

In the hands of the redoubtable editor of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, this appears to be come one of the standing topics of the day *The Patrika*, in its issue of 12th January has gives some particulars regarding the Durbar at Bhopal in which Sir Lepel abused the husband of the Begum in the presence of the State of other vulgar people who had till then not had the honor to be admitted into a Durbar In that Durbar the Nawab Consort was deprived of his title and salute of guns and Sir Lepel is alleged to have so described him as to at once rouse the anger and indignation of the poor lady, the ruler of the State In the evening the scene was repeated A Durbar was held at the Residency, and on this occasion printed slips containing the information that the Nawab Consort had been deprived of his title, salute and Ministerial powers and that the Begum had been ordered to appointed a new Minister,—are said to have been distributed among the Durbaris, at whose instance we are not told But Sir Lepel Griffin is not said to have either presented this or even inquired into the matter We are not concerned with defending the conduct of the Nawab Consort But the question is if the Political Agent was warranted in insulting the unfortunate Begum in this way as alleged by the *Patrika* We are told that, though repeatedly demanded, the Agent to *the Governor General was not able to show* his warrant for this High handed conduct He merely showed an order of the Government of India bearing no date and to the effect that a new Minister should be appointed These are matters which require to be looked into We do not mean to say that all political officers are kind There are many kind and courteous men among them Even Sir L Griffin is well spoken of by those who are personally acquainted with him With that we have nothing to do In his official capacity he seems to have shown as little consideration as possible to the Begum of Bhopal And we hold the Government of India is bound to consider if such harsh treatment was to the advantage of the Paramount Power

HEIGHT OF LAND AND DEPTH OF OCEAN

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr John Murray, of the *Challenger* expedition, made a communication on "the Height and Volume of the Dry Land and the Depth and Volume of the Ocean" According to his own investigations, *Engineering* says, the mean height of the land of the globe was 2,270 feet above the sea level, and the mean depth of the ocean was 12 480 feet, or 2,080 fathoms If the ocean were regarded as being divided into two parts by the 1,000 fathom we line, it would be found that the mean depth of the sea covering less depths than 1,000 fathoms 2,028 feet, or 338 fathoms, or nearly the same depth beneath the sea as the height of the dry land above it On the other hand, the mean depth of the area beyond 1,000 fathoms is 14,040 feet, or 2,440 fathoms The former area—called by Dr Murray the "transitional area"—occupies 24,000 000 square miles, and the latter area which is the abyssal area, and is situated fully three miles below the average heights of the continents, occupies 113,000 000 square miles or more than half of the surface of the earth In the transitional area of the ocean there are many and varied conditions in respect of light heat, currents, changes of level, and in the character and variety of the deposits, in the animals and plants which inhabit the various parts of the region The deposits are in most respects similar to those which make up a very large part of the sedimentary formations of the dry land In the abyssal area there is a uniform set of conditions, the temperature being near the freezing point, with an annual range not exceeding 7 deg Fahr, and there being no sunlight or plant life There is a great abundance of animal life, but the forms from various parts of the area are very similar, and unlike those of shallower waters, and the deposits, which accumulate slowly, are unlike any of the sedimentary deposits of the dry land From Dr Murray's investigations, it also appears that if the dry land of the globe were reduced to the sea level by being removed to and piled up in the shallower waters of the ocean, then its extent would be about 80 000 000 square miles and the rest of the surface of the earth would be covered by an ocean extending to 119,000,000 square miles Again should the whole of the solid land be reduced to one level under the ocean then the surface of the earth would be covered by an ocean with a uniform depth of about two miles

THE INCREASED SALT DUTY

The *Advocate of India* —An announcement made in our editorial columns on Tuesday last should have prepared our readers for the increase in the salt duties that the Government has decided on as a means of supplying a portion, at least, of the deficit anticipated for the coming year From to-day the duty on salt in Lower Burma is to be Rs 3 per maund of 82 pounds, while in British India, excepting the provinces lying beyond the river Indus, the duty will be Rs 2 8 per maund At present the duty is Rs 2 per maund throughout British India, and the increase of eight annas is expected to bring in during the next two and a half months about twenty lakhs of rupees Lower Burma has hitherto been very leniently dealt with in respect of the salt duty, *for it paid only* three annas per maund to the customs We do not desire to shut our eyes to the fact that the Government of India is in a very difficult position, from which it cannot extricate itself but by expedients which would not be approved in ordinary circumstances With an exhausting drain on the finances towards Burma and a heavy loss in the opium revenue, to say nothing of minor causes of deficit, it cannot proceed otherwise than by some important readjustment of its financial arrangements But it may be asked whether the course that has now been adopted is the best—the most equitable that could have been suggested? To begin with, we see no reason why the salt duty in Lower Burma should be much less than one half that fixed for British India *Remembering that the annexation of Upper Burma*—the principal source of all this financial trouble—was undertaken in great part at the warmest entreaty of the Lower Burmans it would be only just if application were now made to them to pay the bill for the adventure in some closer proportion to that demanded from the Indian taxpayers, who have not wished for, or expected, any advantage from it That their should be varying rates of duty on the same article in the Indian Empire is unfair An increase in the salt tax may raise a smaller volume of protest than an increase in the income tax because of the fact that the "classes" are generally represented in the press, but of the two expedients there can be no doubt that the latter would have been more just A local journal laboured the other day to prove that no Viceroy of India dare propose the re imposition of duties in the case of cotton goods because traders in Lancashire is already depressed Lancashire should know by this time that it is not only Bombay that is beating her out of the Eastern markets, but the Continent as well Finally, there is substantial reason to doubt if the estimated increase in the salt revenue will really occur When the duty was decreased in 1882 there was an immediate growth in the consumption of Salt, now that it is to be again increased, a reduced consumption must be expected The Government estimate is evidently based on the figures of to-day, but while the *average consumption* has been about ten pounds per head of population in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it may be, with the price of salt increased by fifteen or twenty per cent, no more than six pounds per head, as in the North West and Oudh

A GREAT BATTLE

AN ALLIGATOR TACKLES THREE BULLS AND GETS THE BEST OF THEM

From the St Louis Globe Democrat

KISSIMMEE, Fla, Dec 19—A very exciting and sanguinary contest between a huge bull, alligator and several herds of cattle occurred on Saturday, a few miles below here, on the bank of Lake Tohopekaliga in which the alligator was killed and two bulls so badly injured that they had to be shot, and another was rendered hors de combat A party of hunters, several of them visitors from the Tropical Hotel here, were camping out on the lower shell mound, eight miles southeast of here, which overlooks the lake, though several hundred feet from the shore which is marshy and grassy Cattle graze near there by the hundreds, as the grass is always fresh, and black flies their bane at most like sides, generally absent While eating their dinner that day the hunters were startled by loud bellowings that came from the lake, accompanied by the well-known cry of a giant of alligators On hastily getting to the bluff a most exciting scene was witnessed From the appearance of the field it would seem that one of the old bulls went to the shore for water and as he was drinking a *big 'gator swam up* and seized his nose The spectators saw no more of the bull just a moment afterwards

The bull, a big black, with a pair of magnificent sharp horns sweetly curving backward, was taken at terrible disadvantage and began bellowing loudly as I endeavouring to shake off his antagonist The 'gator had secured a firm hold, however, and he clung tenaciously churning the water into foam with his immense tail, the blood soon coming from the bull's *lacerated nose already dyeing the waters red* With a mighty effort the bull plunged backward, hauling his 'antagonist' partially on dry land and then the fun waxed furious The bull, rendered frantic from the pain, concluded to back the 'gator, and, failing in that, stamped him and plunged around madly to get rid of his foe Attracted by his bellowings, two other bulls came furiously down the side, and, seeing the 'gator, plunged at him Observing his new enemies, the latter tried to escape but too late

One of them caught his horn near the 'gator's fore leg, and with an upward toss tore a big hole in his side, the saurian responding with a doop cont of anger and pain As the other bull came on the gator thrashed around with his tail, and gave the animal a terrible blow, knocking him over on his side with a dull thump His first victim was now free, and the three thoroughly infuriated animals surrounded them foe, bellowing, and with lowered heads, presenting a picket of their sharp horns which the saurians did not like as he attempted to crawl into the water the three opponents now began a system to warfare

First one would dash at him, escaping the flying tail of the big reptile, and give him a dig with his horns and endeavour to toss him The 'gator was getting worked all the while and, though still game he seemed at times to cry quits One of the bulls allowed his anger to blind him utterly and as he came on with his usual caution the 'gator wheeled and delivered a sweeping blow with his tail that caught the bull's legs, knocking them like jack straws, the old fellow falling with a roar of madness that could have been heard a mile, while the saurian's eyes seemed to gleam with triumph as they glowed at his enemies Then ensued a rough and tumble contest which I dare say I could describe to The bulls plunged viciously at him, oftentimes hitting one another in the mad rushes, while the alligator swept his big tail around in circles and inflicted terrible whacks on their sides and legs For over twenty minutes this was continued, the mingled roars of the infuriated animals produc ing a deafening sounds

Finally the 'gator again seized his first victim by the nose and with a death grip The other animal plunged in, and catching both horns under the 'gator's side gave him a toss, ripping him up so that his entrails protruded The effect was seen at once, as his terrible flail played more feebly but his hold on the bull's nose could not be broken Several more ugly wounds were made, and the reptile's roars of anger changed to those of pain and fear His antagonist charged at him time and time again, lacerating him terribly. Finally no resistance was made, the victor trampling on the bloody carcass, though the terrible grip of those iron jaws still maintained their hold on the nose of the first bull, who had been forced to his knees and was fast dying from the terrible blows he had received and the great loss of blood Several of the watchers then went down and mercifully shot the two wounded bulls

The alligator which measured, as well as *they could ascertain over 17 feet*, the head and jaws being six feet, was literally torn to pieces and disemboweled The blow delivered by the gator's tail broke several ribs of the bull, whose legs were also broken, while even the victor was badly injured The one which had been seized by the nose presented a horrible appearance, the flesh having been stripped to the bone by the iron hold of the saurian's jaws The 'gators attack on young cows and calves very often and the annual loss to the cattle owners amounts to hundred of dollars But it is seldom a bull is attacked, as they are so wild as to become very ferocious and dangerous

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London 4th Feb—The Secret Treaty, concluded on the 7th October 1879, between Austria and Germany has just been published officially in Berlin and Vienna simultaneously This has been done avowedly with the intention of dispelling any doubts as to the purely defensive policy of the two Empires The Treaty provides for the mutual co operation of the two Powers in the event of Russia attacking either of them, or in other supporting an attack made by the other power The publication of this important document is, however, regarded as a distinct warning to Russia Italy joined this Treaty last autumn *The Times*, in a leading article this morning, believes that Russia's pride will resent the revelation that has been made of this Treaty and fears that Russia has pushed her policy of provocation too far to be able to retract

Calcutta, 5th Feb—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the investitures of His Excellency the Governor, as Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, took place in a large shamiana erected in Government House compound, on either side of which were two assembly tents one for the Viceroy and one for Lord Connemara At noon precisely a procession, consisting of the Secretary of the Order, the Companions, Knights, the Grand Master, and the Personal Staffs, passed up the shamiana, in which were accommodated about 2,000 spectators The Secretary of the Order, Sir Stewart Bayley, and Sir Charles Aitchison, then proceeded to the assembly tent of Lord Connemara to conduct his Lordship to the throne A procession was formed of Mr. Ross, Private Secretary, Dr Briggs, Captain Wyndham Quin, and Viscount Marsham Aides de-Camp to His Excellency When Lord Connemara arrived at the throne, the Grand Master knighted His Excellency, and Sir Stewart Bayley robed him, while Sir Charles Aitchison affixed the star of the Order Subsequently the Viceroy invested him with the Collar, and delivered the customary admonition A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the Secretary of the Order proclaimed His Excellency's full titles Lord Connemara then took his seat

With fewer formalities the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, and other Knights were invested At 1 o'clock the procession filed out, the Grand Master leading The weather was excellent, and the arrangements admirable the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Connemara and the Ladies Blackwood were present

Berlin, 6th Feb—In the course of a debate in the Reichstag to day on a bill for making certain changes in the constitution of the Landwehr, Prince Bismarck said that by reason of the election of M Carnot as President of the French Republic, the prospect of the direction of affairs in France was more peaceful As regards Russia, the Prince said the situation is precisely the same as it was in 1879, and he could not perceive any cause or pretext for war The Austrian and Italian treaties merely signified that these Powers had made a common endeavour to avert common dangers which might threaten either of them Germany had only a secondary concern in the Eastern Question, but if asked she will support Russia's claims with regard to Bulgaria as far as is compatible with existing treaties

San Remo, 8th Feb—The Crown Prince has been suddenly attacked by a difficulty in breathing His medical advisers have resolved to perform tracheotomy to morrow in order to prevent his being stifled

San Remo, 9th Feb—The Crown Prince's breathing has become much worse. Dr Bergmann has been summoned to come with the utmost expedition LATER—A successful operation for tracheotomy has been performed and the Prince is doing very well

London, 5th Feb—The London papers announce that Lord Dufferin has signified his intention, for private reasons, to resign the office of Viceroy of India at the end of the year, that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the present Governor General of Canada, will succeed Lord Dufferin as Viceroy and Governor General of India, and that Lord Lansdowne will be succeeded in Canada by Lord Stanley of Preston

London, 9th Feb—The Times, in a lead article this morning, eulogises Lord Dufferin's administration of India, which it says is worthy to rank as the most important this generation has witnessed, and hints that it is very possible he will be asked to enter the Cabinet on his return from India

Calcutta, 9th Feb—The Earl of Dufferin having requested Her Majesty's Government to permit him to resign the Viceroyalty of India, at the expiration of the fourth year of his term, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the present Governor General of Canada, who may be expected to arrive in India towards the end of the present year

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

THE TRAVANCORE SCANDALS

At the risk of boring our readers we once more revert to the disgraceful state of affairs in connection with the state of Travancore, *as the matter* presses for attention In a recent issue of the "*Hindu*," a correspondent signing himself "A Well-Wisher," who evidently, from the tone of his letter, and the sentiments he gives expression to, is a friend, if not, indeed, partizan of the present administration of Travancore, animadverts on the existing state of affairs there and the scandals with which it has been credited in certain quarters. That the writer is prejudiced to a certain degree in favor of the Dewan is evident from the following excerpt from his letter —

"But, be it said to the credit of Mr Rama Row that he has always shown a condescending and conciliatory spirit towards the people No Dewan ever did so much as Mr Rama Row has done to unite the people, and to establish peaceful relations Human patience however, has its limit The unduly hostile spirit in which his policy has been criticised is not likely to preserve the equilibrium of human temper The tone of alarm raised in certain quarters would seem to show that society has been shaken to its foundations, that the whole system of Government has been subverted, and that there is nothing but disorder and confusion in the State. Such desperate and reckless criticisms seem to me neither wise nor just."

When, therefore, a writer so friendly disposed towards the Dewan is fain to admit in another place,—in the commencement of his letter —"That there is some unwholesome influence at work in the palace and that it casts its reflection on the Government even their best friends will have

to admit, and the sooner the cause of that unfitness is removed the better will it be for His Highness, for the Government and for the country"—why, it becomes evident that there is certainly something very rotten about the administration of Travancore which demands a strict, full, and impartial enquiry. 'A Well Wisher' while protesting against the "desperate and reckless criticisms" made regarding Travancore affairs, himself furnishes a few important facts which go to show that those criticisms were not made without some good and sufficient reason. According to his own showing the Dewan is acting in a most high-handed, arbitrary way, and is doing his utmost to stifle public opinion and free speech. Says the writer —

"I am prepared to admit that the Dewan's indiscreet treatment of some of the Malayalee officials unmistakably indicates a spirit of antagonism to the Malayalee Sabha, an institution of a purely social character. A popular Malayalee graduate, who was a very efficient inspector of vernacular schools and a very earnest worker in the interests of the Sabha, was transferred, after a useful service of some years, without any semblance of reason, to a place distant enough to prevent him from extending his active influence yet near enough to be watched in all his movements in behalf of the institution. He is, as it were, the central pivot round which the whole machinery of the Sabha revolves, and his forced separation from it must naturally create some misgivings as to the motive of the Dewan. A young Malayalee supervisor educated at the Madras Civil Engineering College at the expense of the Sabha, and subsequently employed by the Government on a salary of Rs. 100 has been ordered to quit his place within a week. Two young Malayalee graduates who were entertained at the Dewan's office as attaches and who were attending the law class at Trevandrum have been compelled to leave their studies being suddenly transferred to distant places. These and other acts of the Dewan against the interests of the Malayalees have converted their suspicion as to his motive into a settled conviction."

We are sure our readers will agree with us that "A Well-Wisher" has, while taking up the cudgels in defence of the Dewan of Travancore, really made out, as the lawyers would say, a *prima facie* case against him. The people have had the advantages and blessings of education extended to them, and now they understand their rights and stand up for them, the Dewan is alarmed and is determined to put a stop to this (to him) dangerous disposition. It is curious to note the counsel which "A Well Wisher" gives the Dewan regarding the sabha, which in the same breath he declares will "be a means of help"—to the Government—"if properly conducted." He says —"If the Government views with disfavour the existence of an association like this in the State, a word or a sign from the head can in a moment prohibit its meetings on the simple plea of its creating disaffection among the people." In other words the writer encourages high handedness on the part of the Government, and tells them that if they object to the people speaking their minds and agitating their rights, they, the Government, by the exercise of their autocratic will, can promptly and effectually suppress all such tendencies, however legitimate! However ridiculous "A Well Wisher" has rendered himself by his contradictory views and his advice to the Travancore Government to put down with an iron hand any independence of opinion and action on the part of the people he has certainly done a public service in giving us something of an insight into the state of affairs in that State. When "A Well Wisher"—who betrays his bias when he declares that "no Dewan ever did so much as Mr Rama Row has done to unite the people and to establish peaceful relations,"—concedes, though with evident reluctance, as much as he has done against the present administration of Travancore, then we are justified in inclining to the belief that the serious statements and imputations regarding the Maharajah and Government of Travancore which have appeared in the *Madras Standard* and other papers, are not such "desperate and reckless criticisms," as they are alleged to be. We repeat, that if they are not true they should be proved to be so, and the perpetrators of such diabolical falsehoods severely punished if possible. But it will never do to allow such fearfully serious statements to go unchallenged. By drawing to its being published beyond the jurisdiction of the Travancore courts, the *Madras Standard* cannot be proceeded against by the Travancore Government for defamation or vindication of their character and honor, then why does not the Maharajah ask the Government of Madras to enquire fully into the matters?

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION

The French appear to administer their foreign conquests much more economically than do the British. According to a note extracted by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* from an English paper, Cochin China has a revenue of a crore of rupees derived mainly from excise and customs. Justice and salt are not taxed nor are indigo and cotton lands. Then, they have no Home charges to bear which are such a heavy drain in British India. The Military service which costs more than one-third of the revenue in India, costs the Cochin Chinese, we are told, less than one twentieth. The bulk of the expenditure is devoted to light houses, quays, harbour, canals, roads bridges, and other useful and remunerative works, for the benefit of the people. But what strikes one most is the very modest figures of the Civil List. The salary of the Governor is only Rs 2,000 per mensem, and of his Chief Secretary only Rs 1331. The member of Council draws Rs 780 a month, and the Commissioner of a Division Rs 321. The first class Magistrates get Rs 267 per mensem, and those of the third class Rs 178. The Chief Justice gets no more than Rs 321 and the Puisne Judges each Rs 232. At the same time it is alleged that living is by no means cheap for Europeans, in Cochin China, the pay of a *chaprasee* being Rs 20 and of a punkah wallah Rs 15, per mensem! Compare this with the princely salaries drawn by our Indian Viceroy, Governors, and Civil Servants generally! Why the Cochin China Civil List is like a drop in the ocean, to the Indian! And yet they appear to administer the country in Cochin China satisfactorily enough, and the people, from all account, are prosperous, happy, and contented. Take the sister French Settlement of Pondicherry. It is true the territory is nothing to that of British India, but proportionately the cost of administration of the former is far less than that of the latter. The Governor of Pondicherry, who is also Governor General of all the French Settlements in India, and who has therefore heavy responsibilities to discharge, draws a salary of a little over one thousand rupees, while the Chief Justice gets only Rs. 500. The settlement of Pondicherry is quite a model one, and the people enjoy to the fullest extent the privilege of self Government. Now, why cannot British India be governed as economically also? Is it indispensable for good government to have highly paid officials whose salaries swallow up the revenues of the country, and necessitate the piling on of the agonies of taxation? The Indian Civil List has indeed been the bane of the country, and till it is considerably whittled down, beginning from the very top, we cannot count on an era of prosperity and contentment, of emancipation from the crushing thraldom of taxation. To take one instance of the heavy charges of administering India. The Viceroy and Governor General draws a salary of Rs. 25,000 per mensem, while the Prime Minister of England, who guides the destinies of the whole British Empire, on which, it is the proud boast of the Englishman, the sun never sets,—gets the modest, and comparatively insignificant figure of some £ 500! Comparisons, says an old proverb, "are odious." In this case they are simply overwhelming.

THE MYSORE REVENUE CODE*

We have to acknowledge the receipt with thanks, from the compiler, of a copy of "The Mysore Revenue Code." The work is a compilation of all the Acts and Codes bearing on Revenue matters, and should be invaluable to officials, as well as candidates going up for Revenue Tests. Mr J Srinivasa Row, the compiler, has evidently bestowed great pains and labour on his work, and deserves to be commended on the result of the same. The book is printed in clear, bold type, on good paper, and the binding and general get up are excellent.

Occasional Notes

The Gaekwar of Baroda has engaged the charmingly situated Stanley Villa at Coonoor for six months.

The Government are not likely, says the *Pioneer*, to listen to the representations made in favor of exempting salt lying in bond from the operation of the enhanced duty.

It is stated that by a flaw in the Sea Customs Act a 'ring' of salt dealers in Calcutta have made ten lakhs of rupees through escaping the enhancement of duty on some cargoes of seaborne salt on its way to India.

According to the *Turkistan Gazette*, the Trans Caspian Railway will be completed as far as Samarkand by the Middle of May. All that requires to be done is to construct two rather large bridges over the Narutai Irrigation Canal.

In giving an account of the Prayer executions, the *Shik Pao* says that the men and women selected for execution were provided by law, and were allowed to indulge in conviviality throughout the night preceding their execution.

An American paper gives a simple cure for snake bite. It consists of an immediate application of chloroform to the upper part of the tongue, this powerful anæsthetic, it is said, having the effect of at once counteracting the most poisonous bite.

A Bengali, who is supposed to have forged five rupee currency notes to a large extent, has been arrested at Bombay. About seven hundred five rupee notes were found in his possession. The accused states that his accomplices were three Eurasians and fellow Bengalis.

It is believed that the appointment of Judge Advocate General for Bombay and Madras will be abolished from 1st April. Colonel Hughes Hallett will probably, a contemporary thinks, succeed to the Deputy Quartermaster Generalship to be shortly vacated by Lieutenant Colonel McLeod.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja have left England for India. They remained for five days at the Hotel de Ville et d'Albion at Paris and then proceeded by special train to Limoges, on their way to Pallanza. They will ultimately go to Naples where they are to embark for Bombay.

The Queen has bestowed the honour of Knighthood upon Dr J W Fyer, C.I.E., the Superintendent of the Agra Jail. His duties brought him at the time of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 and again last year during the celebration of the Jubilee in England, to the favourable notice of the Queen.

A telegram from San Remo states that a plot against the Crown Prince's life has been discovered. One of the Socialists in the conspiracy has turned informer. The Italian and German police have taken every precaution, and forbidden access to the promenades near the Villa Zirio, in which the public is usually allowed.

A case of fraud in connection with the Middle School Examination held at Benares last year has just been discovered. One Narain Singh and Thakur Prasad to personate him at the examination. The two *culprits are to be prosecuted under the* sections of the Penal Code providing for the punishment of personation and those who abet it.

In Buda Pesth a Russian Professor has *been arrested, having been observed to* purchase all the military maps and charts which he could procure. His papers are said to contain compromising matter, and much money was found upon him. He refused to give any explanations, on the plea of being a Russian subject.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, presiding at the prize distribution at the Jewish school in Calcutta on the 21st instant, said, that there was probably no other community in the world which set such a noble example in the way of providing for both the material and moral welfare of the poor members of it as the members of the Jewish community.

The reason *in Bhopal is that Her High*ness is about to write, or has already written to Lord Dufferin, asking his permission to come down to Calcutta, and lay the whole case before His Excellency. It is also said that, as her religion forbids her making a journey without her husband, the Begum has also requested His Lordship to permit him to accompany her.

It may not be generally known that a merchant or commission agent doing business through a gomasta is liable, as an ordinary incident of such business, for the repayment of all loans contracted by the gomasta, notwithstanding the fact that the latter, in borrowing, exceeds the power of attorney granted to him by his principal. This is the reading of the law by the Calcutta High Court.

A Hyderabad paper has been given to understand that the Nizam's Government has at last settled the claim preferred *against it by Sir Horace Rumbold, by* making a payment to him of something like three lakhs of rupees. The payment has been made in full of all further demands against H. H.'s Government, in whose favor Sir Horace has signed a complete discharge and release.

It is reported that a gold reef of extraordinary richness has been discovered near Gadak in the Dharwar District. Assays of hundreds of ounces are spoken of, and 19 oz. of the gold is said to have been obtained from a single cwt. of picked samples sent to London. The Bombay Government has been applied to for a mining lease of the land. Mr Bruce Foote has reported favourable on the locality.

The oldest bank note in existence is said, to be one now preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. Its date corresponds to 1399, B.C., and it was issued by the Chinese Government. The note bears the name of the Imperial Bank, date and number of issue and the signature of a Mandarin, and contains a list of the punishments to be inflicted for forgery of notes.

An exceedingly pretty young lady, a member of a well known family at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has eloped with an Englishman named Winterson. She is 19 years of age, and speaks both French and English perfectly. Another young lady of the same city has also eloped with another Englishman. Their marriage has been announced. The Frankfort papers comment upon their escapades with much indignation.

Baroda appears to have made more social progress in some matters, than any State in India. Some of the subjects of the Gaekwar are holding meetings at which lectures are delivered on "Domestic Education." At one of those meetings a native contemporary says that "a pretty large number of native ladies presented themselves to listen to the lecture, and when it was over, two of

* The Mysore Revenue Code and Guide to the Mysore Local Revenue Examination for the use of Revenue officers in Mysore and Candidates intending to prepare themselves to pass the Revenue Examination. Compiled by J. Srinivasa Rao, *Mysore Service*. Vol I. First Edition. Bangalore—Printed at the Morning Star Press 15 Infantry Road—1888.

the Parsee ladies present addressed the meeting at some length They spoke with much intelligence

THREE millions women of the United States work for money. Of these 600,00 are agricultural labourers, mainly in the cotton fields of the South, 640,000 are employed in manufactories, while 530,000 in the hundreds of the country insist that "the Chinese must go," 280,000 are milliners, and 200,000 find employment as dressmakers, 60,000 earn their bread in their tailors' shops, and 600 000 are saleswomen, teachers, telegraph operators, type writers, book keepers, type setters, and nurses There are 35,000 female physicians

A VERY romantic case of suicide occurred in Lucknow a few days ago A Mahomedan of the Sunni persuasion, fell deeply in love with the daughter of a Shiah Mahomedan, but the parents of the girl objected to the marriage on the score of the difference in the religious principles of the would be contracting parties They refused to allow the marriage to take place unless the man became a convert to the Shiah persuasion *This, however, he not said to do, nor so he,* unable to obtain his beautiful bride, took a considerable dose of white arsenic and died in great agonies

A CRISIS will, says the *Pioneer*, ere long occur in the Indore State and as Maharajah Holkar chooses to set his house to order and live like a reasonable and reputable person "We understand that he does no work whatever, and that his whole time is given to the society of persons of whose character the less said the better to say polite His abject superstition is taken advantage of by his shameless favourites for their own interest, not the scandal which his personal habits, and his absolute neglect of his State duties produce will ere long necessitate the active interference of Government

THE Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies have proposed to the representatives of the United States and to the Spanish American Republics to co operate with Spain in the celebration, in 1892, of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the New World Spain proposes to raise a monument to the memory of Christopher Columbus at Palos, near Huelva, the starting point of the famous navigator Great festivities, lasting over a week, will take place. *All the European and American Governments* and the geographical and learned Societies throughout the world will be invited to send official representatives to the ceremony

THE Kola nut, which is now engaging the attention of druggists and chemists, is said to have wonderful properties, the possession of one half of which should render it of invaluable aid to the temperance cause Magistrates in dealing with cases of drunkenness might make it part of the sentence that the accused should undergo a course of Kola regularly supplied with this drug, with the full assurance that it would cause him ever after to have an intense horror of alcoholic drink in any form It will not only sober a man and take away his headaches, but will produce an antipathy to even the most moderate indulgence in malt or spirituous liquors—while on the other hand it acts as a diffusive but less stimulant, preserving nerve force in an astonishing manner If a police magistrate were to order it to be given to a moderate drinker who had accidentally made a slip once in his life, the result would probably be that ever after the merest tippler would detest every kind of drink from the bonny nectar of the champagne cup to the horn ly glass of beer Distillers, brewers, and wine merchants will be no friends of Kola, while Sir Wilfrid Lawson will undoubtedly extol its merits on every public platform

Local and Provincial

MR THUMBOO CHETTY—This officer who has been acting for the Deputy will revert to his own appointment on the 15th instant when Mr K Seshadri Iyer is expected to return to Bangalore

H H THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will arrive at the Pettah Railway Station at 7 45 a.m. on the 16th instant in a Special train from Bombay, and proceeds at 8 a.m the same day in the Special train to Mysore, in order to be there for his birthday on the 17th idem —*E M*

THE WEATHER —The heat is beginning to make itself felt most unpleasantly, very early in the year In the forenoon the thermometer registers as 78 degrees in the shade while in the afternoon, it runs into the eighties! In the sun it is over 120 degrees Not a very encouraging prospect The tanks and wells are drying up, and we fear that before long drinking water will be scarce

MR C CRESS—On Monday last, Mr C Cress, Sub Judge of Bangalore, who has been appointed to act as District Judge of Mysore, and Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division, during the absence of Mr S Hamilton who on sick leave, left by train for the capital The large number of Advocates, merchants and others who assembled on the Railway platform to wish Mr Cress "good bye" and "God speed," testified to his undoubted popularity, and the respect and esteem in which he is held We are sorry to hear that there has been no improvement in Mr. Somaiya Rao's health, and it is probable he will have to take an extension of leave, if he is not obliged by the nature of his indisposition to retire from the service altogether

MUSIC FOR THE PALACE —His Highness the Maharajah, during his stay in Bombay, purchased a hand barrel organ there, at a cost of Rs 10,000 The organ arrived some days ago, in charge of a European mechanic belonging to the firm which sold the organ, who has come to set it up But it would appear that there is not a room in the Palace, except in the basement, high enough to receive the organ, and either one of the upper rooms must be altered, or a special room built for the purpose There is nothing like music to promote life and merriment and to chase away dull care, but we wonder while His Highness was about he did not buy a *pukka* organ which can be played by the hands, instead of one set to a limited number of tunes which have to be ground out to order by a lever!

THE MAHARANEE'S HOSPITAL —We learn from our Mysore correspondent that H H the Maharanee's Hospital in that city is attracting a larger number of females daily, now that a female Assistant Surgeon, Miss Gurdial Singh, has been placed in charge Formerly, when a Hospital Assistant was in attendance, females had naturally a reluctance to go there, but now respectable ladies also frequent the institution His Highness' Government have done very well in making the change, and the Hospital is, no doubt a popular institution Miss Gurdial Singh, L M S, also takes much interest in training the two native Christian young ladies on account of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Mysore Branch Both are said to progress favourably in their medical studies

VACCINATION —A correspondent writes to the *Spectator*, The people in the province are *slowly becoming alive to the benefits* of vaccination The Petta Municipality has female vaccinators on its staff, and in the districts the appointment of Inspectors of Vaccination in recent years has been of great use in recording the work of the Vaccinators Often villagers may be seen attending local hospitals bringing their children to be vaccinated, which shows that better knowledge of the advantages of the operation now exist even among the rural population Additional female Vaccinators are required, not only in towns, but in the districts, especially to have access to females who live in seclusion, like the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas We are glad that Dr McGann has the subject in view

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —Sir Harry Prendergast, V C, K C B, officiating British Resident of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, leaves this morning by train *for Mysore, en route to Coorg, to complete* his tour of inspection of that Province. He is expected to return to Bangalore about the end of the month The Resident's Court will be closed till the 3 d March, when His Honor will sit and dispose of cases Sir Charles Bernard, now on furlough, who holds the substantive appointment of *British Resident*, is due in Bangalore to enter upon his duties on the 15th March, but it is highly improbable that he will come here It is more likely he will go to Hyderabad Sir Charles Bernard is an officer very high up in the Political service, and he would simply be extinguished in the quiet Residentship of Mysore Whom we will have here as *pukka* Resident is a question difficult to answer Would that it were Mr W D Fitzpatrick, C S I!

MR FOOTE'S WORK IN MYSORE.—The economic features of the Geological Survey of India were thus described at the last annual meeting of the Asiatic Society —

The most important economic work of the Geological Survey during the year has been the examination of the auriferous tracts of Mysore by Mr Foote, who reports on all its known gold localities and their capabilities The more interesting geological feature of his work lies in the fact that he has recognised a transition series to which in Mysore, and in the country onto wards Dharwar, the gold bearing reefs are confined This Dharwar series may eventually, turn out to include some, if not all, the many transition groups of the northern portion of the peninsula not of India, and it is to be noted at the same time that the *more* decidedly metalliferous deposits are confined to such transition rocks rather than to the great crystalline or gneissic series The next most interesting ore track is that of the manganese and iron near Jabalpur, which is again under examination by Mr Bose Several new features have been noted which may lead to a larger estimate of the distribution, and, perhaps, extent of the manganese ores than that put forth by Messrs Medlicott and Mallet in their original report —E M

General Summary.

CO ERCITION —*Ram and Ryyet* is responsible for the following —"At the Ahmedabad Levee, to avoid appearing bare footed before His Excellency the Governor, some of the Hindu officials clubbed together, hit upon a plan and purchased a pair of English boots from the joint fund Each of those presented themselves before Lord Reay with the same pair of English boots In the hurry of annexing the boots, very often these dignified officials indiscriminately used them on the right and the left feet We are not told of the ultimate destination of the boots The pair must have been resold by auction and the proceeds divided among the joint owners What is the thrift of Sirwaay boys de the prudence of the canny Gujratis?"

MURDER.—On Friday evening last, Mr Bardley Norton, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Royapettah Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan male child, aged three and a half years The father of the child had a mistress, and on Friday morning last, the father went to a jutka stand, leaving his child by his lawful wife, and his mistress, named Pary Bee, sleeping in the house Shortly afterwards both the child and the woman were found missing, and on another woman going to a well in *the back yard of the house to draw water*, she saw the woman Pary Bee standing below the well with the child dead in her arms The father on being made acquainted with the facts sent for the police who removed the woman and the body of the child from the well The woman was taken into custody, and on being asked to explain her conduct, said, that her paramour was in the habit of ill treating her and that rather than put up with such ill treatment, she thought of putting an end to herself and child's sufferings The jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning in a well under such circumstances that the act of Pary Bee was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT DELHI —The ceremonies connected with the funeral of the wife of Manik Chand, our leading shawl merchant, were interrupted by a most melancholy accident on the afternoon of the 31st January. Manik Chand resides in the Katra Ne, and on the occasion referred to a large number of persons had assembled at his house to mourn with the family and accompany the corpse to the crematory Of the number thus assembled a party of about a hundred persons, in addition to women and children, finding the accommodation at the house somewhat crowded, went to the terrace of the chawk or balcony, of an attached building which overlooks the lane below The height of the balcony was 12 feet, the length 72 and the width 3 feet As the corpse was being brought out the party stood up to deliver the cry usual on such occasions when the whole structure came down with a terrific crash, several of the occupants being killed on the spot Seven *women three children and six men were killed* the latter being beggars who were standing immediately beneath the balcony at the time of the accident, and more than thirty persons have been injured, but none of them very seriously The balcony was very old, and the wood work quite rotten —P.

FORGED NOTES AT ALLAHABAD —An enquiry has been made by Mr Vansittart, Assistant Accountant General Allahabad, about five forged currency notes of Rs 5 each, which had been received from the Allahabad goods shed The enquiry elicited that the notes had been paid into the goods shed on the 3rd instant in part payment of freight on goods delivered to three well known merchants of the Allahabad city Four of the five notes were traced to have been received by the merchant from a Bengali But who or what he was none of them gave his name as Ram Chander and another as Gopal Chander Clatterjee But all declared having received the notes in part payment of goods purchased On the 11th month a forged 5 rupee note was made over to the Government Railway Police by the goods clerk Allahabad as having been received from a merchant in part payment of freight on goods delivered, and again on the 12th another was made over under the same circumstances Enquiries regarding these were made by the G R P Inspector Mr Murphy, who traced them to a Bengali who had sold them to merchants in the city in part payment of goods purchased by him As the enquiry showed that the notes had been sold purchased in the jurisdiction of the District Police, nothing further was done by the G R P Inspector, who submitted his report to the magistrate for information But after a few days, seeing that no orders had been received, and that no enquiries or search for the Bengali was being instituted by the District Police, he moved his officer, Mr Burrill Assistant Inspector General, Government Police, in the matter The result of this was that the Joint Magistrate, Mr, Gray ordered the Government Railway Police to take it up Mr Murphy was then entrusted with the enquiry, and as the result 18 forged 5 rupee notes were brought to light as *having been sold in the city Of these he traced* 15 to a Bengali who had sold most of them during the Magh Mela A lot search for the man was set on foot, but without success inquiries elicting the fact, that the Bengali had been seen in the city since Mr Vansittart's enquiry Mr Murphy, then thinking it possible that the man had changed his field of action to Benares, where a large assembly of pilgrims was expected for the eclipse on the 28 h, spoke to his officer on the advisability of deputing men to Benares to search for the Bengali Mr. Burrill, agreeing with Mr Murphy sanctioned the deputation A constable was sent with a letter to the District Superintendent of Police to which the descriptive roll of the Bengali was given A telegram has now been received in Allahabad to the effect that the Bengali with the notes has been arrested Mr Murphy has sent one of the constables to Benares to identify the man Had Mr Murphy not moved in the matter, the District Police would have let it drop, and we would have had any number of forged notes passed from hand to hand in our station If the man arrested in Benares is not the one wanted in Allahabad, he is one of the Agents of the forgerers.—Morning Post

Extracts.

H H THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE AT BARODA

Baroda, *Feb 7th*.—The Maharajah of Mysore arrived at eleven o'clock this morning by special train from Ahmedabad, accompanied by Mr King, the Assistant Political Agent, the Dewan, his two brothers-in-law, the Chief Secretary, and a hundred and 50 followers. He was received by Sir Oliver St John, the Dewan, Naib Dewan, the Nawab Sirdars and others at the railway station. A salute of twenty one guns was fired, the guard of honour consisted of British and Baroda Infantry with band and colours. The station was superbly decorated. After a few minutes' conversation with the resident, the whole company went to Moteebaugh, passing en route through two grand triumphal arches, where a durbar was held. The Baroda Dewan introduced the nobility and officials. The Mysore Maharajah's party were presented with garlands, attar, &c. After the conventional nautch, the company separated and proceeded to visit the city and its various institutions. A public holiday was observed. Grand illuminations were displayed at Moteebaugh and the People's Park, and there are some *magnificent fire works* arranged for to night. To morrow a review will take place at Waroshia, then an inspection of the State Jewels at Nuzurbaugh. A reception durbar will be held at Nuzurbaugh in the afternoon when valuable *khillats* will be presented to his Highness and suite. Sports will be held in the arena. The Maharajah leaves at ten o'clock on Wednesday night for Bombay. The illuminations at the station and *the city* reception arrangements were admirably executed. The military police officials ably carried out all the arrangements of State hospitality and preserved order. Large crowds assembled to witness *the* arrival.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND

The following resolution of the Government of India bears date the 30th ultimo:—

In Home Department Resolution dated the 12th February 1885, cited in the preamble, on the subject of the scheme for the establishment of six Government Scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, it was provided that each scholar should be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars during their stay in England. With reference to this provision the Secretary of State was asked to lay down such regulations as may be deemed necessary, and the following rules have been prescribed by His Lordship:—

1 Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2 Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected, or (with the special permission of the Secretary of State) as a non collegiate student.

3 Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow, and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5 Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from *the Secretary of State*.

6 Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid monthly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

7 Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

The Governor General in Council requests that steps may be taken to cause a copy of these rules to be furnished to each selected scholar on his nomination.

DHULIP SINGH

The following communication from a distinguished and long experienced Anglo Indian officer puts forward a powerful plea in his behalf, and we think that it deserves some consideration:—

"So much has been said and written lately against Dhulip Singh, whether one, as far as I am aware, has ever put a finger to explain his conduct, that I feel urged to submit to the public the reasons which, I believe, from my own personal knowledge of the prince, induce those who had thoroughly enjoyed English fun, who had mixed on the most intimate terms with the best families, even with royalty, suddenly to change his habits, to abandon the country in which he had enjoyed *a conspicuous social position*, and to *become one* of its most virulent enemies.

"Before entering upon this task I desire to notice certain statements which I regret have been allowed, since the Maharajah's departure, to appear in the public papers throwing doubt on the legitimacy of his birth. There were no Englishmen in the Punjab when *Dhulip Singh was born*. It is, *therefore* absolutely impossible that any of the doubters I have referred to could have any personal knowledge on the subject. That their opinions must have been derived solely from hearsay is plain from the fact that different writers assign different fathers to the Prince, whom, since his fall, they combine to besmirch. On the *other hand*, we have the *fact that Dhulip* Singh was born in the royal apartments of the Lahore Palace, that his mother was the wife of Runjit Singh, that Runjit Singh at once acknowledged him as his son, and that at a later period the Sikhs and the British Government acknowledged him as a successor because a son of Runjit Singh. The gentle man who mounts the *legitimacy* of Dhulip Singh's birth cannot give a better warrant for the justice of their own assertions.

"Having thus cleared the ground regarding his birth, I proceed to the main point, the real cause of his profound dissatisfaction with the British Government. Dhulip Singh was called to the throne of the Punjab on the death of his half brother, Shere Singh, in September 1843, he being then only four years and three months old. Two years later the Sikh chiefs *forced themselves* of the Sikh army, which first became all powerful in the State, urged that army across the British frontier and then betrayed it. The consequence was the defeat of the Sikhs, the *wresting* from the kingdom of Dhulip Singh of two provinces and a little later, the assignment of the heavy, all costly called the Agreement of Bhyrowal, Dec 16, 1846 *under which* (Preamble and Art. VI) Dhulip Singh was constituted the ward of the British Government and a British resident was nominated to control the Council of Regency 'with full authority to direct and control all matters in every department of the State.'

"Less than two years later the Sikh soldiery previously so formidable to the successors of Runjit Singh, rose in revolt against the British, the guardian of Dhulip Singh. It is not pretended that Dhulip Singh, then just ten years old, had any share in that uprising. But no sooner had the British, still acting *under the terms of the Agreement* of Bhyrowal, completely subdued the Sikh army, than they made Dhulip Singh pay the penalty of a revolt in which he had no share. In a word the guardian despoiled the ward, when that ward was an irresponsible minor. The British took the kingdom of the innocent prince and ensured him, in exchange, a life provision of about £40,000 a year.

"Dhulip Singh has assured me that he *never understood the true nature of this transaction* till after the death of Colonel Oliphant, his officially appointed resident counsellor, some eleven years ago. When, after that event, he had studied all the papers and mastered all the details, his feelings were those of a ward who had suddenly made the discovery that his guardian had swindled him out of his ancestral estates. Even then, however, there was time to avert a catastrophe inevitable unless promptly stayed. He bestowed upon him of English rank and of a permanent income proportionate to that rank *would, whilst still constituting an advantageous arrangement* on the whole transaction for England, have sufficed to set the business aside, to atone for the confiscation of private estates and of a kingdom. But when nothing in that way was done for him, when the money necessary to pay the debts, large as it was held to be wrung by importunity, his *whole nature changed*, he gave up the *ball at* Elveden, and the shooting which with him had become a passion, and from a friend of the English became their inveterate enemy. With Asiatics hatred is an *passion* which dwells every feeling. I would beg the English people not to be bitter against this man, who has been driven wild by the conviction of the wrongs he has received. It is with him an honest conviction, and I believe that it lies still within the power of the British Government to restore to him his birthright by repairing the wrong which was undoubtedly perpetrated in 1843.

THE UNDERMINING OF THE SALT DUTY

The Sikhchar (Calcutta) says:—"We are glad that instead of raising the income tax, Lord Dufferin has increased the duty on salt. We would have undoubtedly glad if His Lordship had abolished the income tax by imposing a duty on cotton goods. But neither the Government of India nor the British Government have any *power to do an act which would offend* Manchester. In regard to those who wish to reduce the duty on salt in the name of the poor, their experience of society is very limited. Those who can afford to take two meals a day will not much mind the *increase* of the duty on salt."

The *Prajá Bandhu* (Chandernagore) says:—"At the commencement of the Burmese War we said that that war will ruin India. We then advised the English Government to place a loyal prince of Burma on the throne of that country and then retire. But why will the English not listen to us? Their object is to put their foot on the throats of the natives of India. Before the expiry of a year, the income tax was imposed and shortly after that the salt tax has been raised. The people of India are harassed with the burden of taxation. They are unable to bear any more taxes. Lord Ripon secured the blessings of the people by *reducing the salt tax. But for Lord Dufferin's* Burmese War and frontier defences they (the people of India) have been deprived of that small benefit."

The *Abkari Sondayarsaya*:—The increase in the salt tax has set the entire country by the ears. The native press generally condemns the increase in the tax while some of the Anglo-Indian *journalists*, for reasons which we have not far to seek, advocate its increase. The latter are glad that the middle and upper classes have escaped a further imposition of the income tax, as the deficiency in the Government treasury is now sought to be filled by an increase in the salt tax. It is true that the well to do classes will not feel this increase, but it will be tantamount to denying the use of the salt to the poor. Salt tax can hardly be said to be an equitable tax. Rich and the poor have to consume the article very nearly in equal quantities and it is hard *by far that the poor should be made to pay* the same tax on it as the rich.

The *Samaj and Patika* (Calcutta) says:—"The salt tax has been raised and such other taxes are likely to be raised. In the year there will be a deficit of two or four crores of rupees. By the increase of the salt tax 72 lakhs of rupees will be collected up to March next, as the remaining portion of the money will have to be raised anyhow. The salt tax will have to be paid by all, but it will be a great hardship to the poor. The Government is now in a critical position still we are opposed *to new taxation of any kind. Was it not proper* that the Government should have informed the public before the imposition of this new tax? Could not the revenue be raised by imposing taxes on other articles? Could not the duty be imposed on cotton goods? But English statesmen do not care if India is ruined. They will not in any way offend the merchants *of Manchester even if India be ruined*. We again say that if there be any necessity to raise a tax for meeting the expenses, then let other means be adopted. We can by no means approve the unjust method by which the salt tax has been raised."

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The autocratic form of Government under which we live is strikingly exemplified by the manner in which the duty on salt has been raised. The Government, one may imagine, said "Let the salt tax be increased," and the salt tax was increased. The people of India awoke one morning and found a paltry announcement in a *Government Gazette* to the effect that, on and after such and such a date, the duty on *this necessary of life* shall be raised from Rs 2 to Rs 2 8 per maund. The native press generally has raised a hue and cry over this enhancement. The tax has been regarded by many of these papers as most odious, and it is one of the established beliefs among them that it falls with crushing weight upon the poor masses. They are no doubt, much embittered in their opposition by the abrupt and unceremonious announcement by the Govern[illegible] one of the most important. The drift is to be greatly attributed to the enormous expenditure which the Government have incurred in the pacification of Theebaw's territory, and it would have been only fair, if the expenses had been met by a loan to be repaid in the happy future, when the country will yield a large surplus. Such a future is not considered improbable in many quarters, and we are glad to see at the annual meeting of the Chamber of commerce held this week, *merchants*, like Mr Mitchell Mr Forrest, expressed themselves emphatically in favour of the Government raising a loan, in preference to the increase in the tax on salt.

The *Ind in Spectator*:—We have never been unwilling to make allowances for the difficulties of the Government, financial or other. But *there is not a word of approval* that we can give to their resolution, carried out in such ancient haste, to enhance the duty on salt in Indian and Burma. It would be hardly fair to make a grievance of the unequal rates for the two countries, for we must not forget that the poor wretches who have to pay one rupee a maund in Burma to our two rupees and a half in Indian pay only three annas a maund. Such a levy of the Burmese the increase is much larger than in our own case, and even as it is, it may press harder upon a population unused to such a tax. That, however, is a side issue, and letting the Burmese with comparative light tax we must point out the apparent fake it to be, is no excuse for clapping another half rupee on to the two rupees already levied per maund in the country. *The arrears*, were heavy enough. Those who know anything of the debates in the Viceroy Council at the time the *Repon Viceroy administration insisted upon* it in some relief to the ryots in a reduction in the salt tax will bear us out. The righteousness of the step taken by the Government has been justified by results. And yet, here we have another tax which is sure to cause widespread distress especially amongst the agricultural classes, without bringing any material increase to the finances of the Empire. We are convinced that this enhancement seemingly so slight but apt to be made out of by retail dealers will tell with deadly on the consumption of salt. It has been urged by way of excuse that Government had no alternative to fall back upon. This is at best but a negative justification and even as such we can attach no value to it. As a taxing agency the Government of India are fertile in resource as they are to all say Turkish in the character of a spending agency. We know not if they have thought of an increase in the rate of income tax for the classes that make the largest incomes. Perhaps they would such alterations in receive. Or perhaps, they are afraid of "public opinion". For, it is certain that in the case of such an increase in the taxation of the classes, Government would have a bad time of it from "representatives of the ten hundred and fifty millions," whereas these two hundred millions will have no voice to protest against the enhancement of duty on salt. Whatever may be said of their sense of justice, it cannot be denied that the Government of India are wise in their generation. But it is wisdom after a fool sin that ignores the appalling probability of thousands of families and their cattle living for now without an article essential to health. If Bombay and Madras are true to their traditions, they ought to mark their displeasure publicly both of the increase in the salt tax and the manner in which it has been brought about.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

London, 11th Feb—Replying to a question Sir James Fergusson said that England is not pledged to afford the support of her arms to Italy, or to any other Power

London, 10th Feb—Sir Charles Turner late Chief Justice of Madras, has been appointed to the seat in the Council of India vacant by the death of Sir H. Sumner Maine

Constantinople, 13th Feb—The appointment by the Porte of Khazim Bey, as Turkish Commissioner at Sahd, has been annulled, in deference to the wishes of Russia who raised objections

London, 14th Feb—The Radical demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday (was conducted in a very orderly manner The procession, which escorted Sullivan and other Nationalists from Euston station to the appointed place of meeting, numbered *quite 15,000 persons* Mr James Stuart, Member for Houndsditch, Mr H L W Lawson, Member for St Pancras, and other principal Radical members of the House of Commons, took a prominent part in the proceedings

It is generally understood that Sir Michael Hicks Beach will be appointed to succeed Lord Stanley of Preston, as President of the Board of Trade, when that nobleman proceeds to Canada to take up the duties of Governor General

London, 17th Feb—Lord Dufferin succeeds Sir John Saville Lumley as Ambassador at Rome He enters on the duties of his new appointment in August

London, 17th Feb—The rules for regulating the procedure of the House of Commons are now before the House They provide for sittings commencing earlier, for the application of the closure, and if the majority consists of one hundred members or more it gives power to the Speaker to order disorderly Members to withdraw, *and to stop members speaking on matters* irrelevant to the subject before the House

Paris, 16th Feb—M. Tirard has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of Finance He said that he meditated sending in his resignation

St Petersburg, 16th Feb—Russia has commenced fresh negotiations regarding Bulgaria

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1888

ADMINISTRATION OF HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

The administration of religious endowments is a matter which has, in all ages and in all countries, been one of the greatest public interest, and has often (perhaps more particularly in Europe) given rise to wars and revolutions In England, all students of history know what trouble was caused at the time of the Reformation of the Church, in consequence of King Henry the Eighth disendowing the Roman Catholic Church, and appropriating its immensely valuable properties to the State, on the somewhat flimsy pleading, among others, that they were grossly mismanaged Then again, the divesting the Pope of his temporal Power by Italy practically amounted to disendowing the Church of Rome Here in India the administration of Hindu religious endowments has always been a subject of vital importance, seeing the vast interests involved, for we do not suppose that any religious endowments anywhere in the world are of such enormous value as those of the Hindus, and they have existed and been respected by the State for centuries past Even the Moguls, though they appointed many a Hindu temple of its wealth, did not commit the wholesale plunder of which King Henry the Eighth of England was guilty with respect to Church property in that country Under the benign rule of the British, Hindu religious endowments have been scrupulously respected, and no attempt has been made by the State to apply such property to other than the sacred purposes for which they were endowed. But it has for some time become painfully apparent that the management of these endowments is anything but satisfactory, and calls for legislative interference to place it on a sound footing which will restore the confidence of the Hindu public. To understand the subject thoroughly it will be necessary to cast one eyes back on the past administration of these endowments under British rule, and in doing so we cannot better furnish our readers with the facts, than by quoting the admirably concise and clear summary given by the *Hindu* —

"Regulation VII of 1810 gave the Board of Revenue control over all Religious Endowments The Board could themselves assume management whenever there was maladministration of temple properties Sometime in 1841 the Government dissociated themselves from the native religious institutions under orders from the Court of Directors Twenty years afterwards Act XX of 1863 was passed to transfer the management from the Board to Committees and hereditary trustees, although the Board had practically divested themselves of it in 1841 The Endowments were divided into two class, (1) those under the control of hereditary trustees who were only accountable to the Courts for breach of trust, and (2) those under the control of Committees. A number of temples which had no hereditary trustees which under the Board, assumed independence against the Committees, for, at the time of the passing of Act XX of 1863, *they were under the mangement of trustees* In one way or another the number of temples independent of the Committees is very large. *The constitution, powers and working* of the Committees have been so unsatisfactory that there is little to chose between the Committee and the hereditary trustee The management of temple funds while Regulation VII of 1810 was in force has been pronounced to have been satisfactory."

It will thus be seen that the management of these endowments *were never so satisfactory* as when under the control of "the Board of Revenue Nor is the reason far to seek The Board of Revenue in itself is composed of gentlemen of unimpeachable character, integrity, ability, and experience, and has, moreover, a far reaching machinery of officers under it, Collectors, Tahsildars, Village Munsiffs, Kurnams, and so forth, all of whom, more or less, would prove a check on the management of religious endowments by trustees, and be a substantial guarantee against misappropriation The time has certainly come when legislation should be brought to bear on this matter, and the administration of religious endowments placed once more on a satisfactory footing, whether under the control of the Board of Revenue or other efficacious supervision and check Of late years the subject has occupied no little attention, and the Hindu community have expressed themselves strongly upon it Sir William Robinson, when a member of the Madras Legislative Council, recognised that something should be done, and drew up a bill for the better management of Hindu temples, but the Government of India were so opposed to it, that it was finally abandoned. Later on,

Mr Carmichael, also a member of the same Council, revived the subject and drafted a bill having the same object in view as that of Sir William Robinson's, and had he remained long enough in Madras, it is just possible that it might have become law, but when he left the country for good a couple of years ago, the bill was shelved, lastly, a bill was quite recently drafted relating in like manner to the management of Hindu Religious endowments, and was to have been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, but the Government of India have again interfered, and we are told that under their instructions the Bill has been shelved They object, the *Hindu* tells us, "to the centralization involved in the constitution of a Central Board in Madras practically in possession of all real power over Religious Endowments They despair, it would seem, of efficient management by two or three gentlemen of the numerous temples dedicated to various faiths (an exaggerated idea by the way of the diversity of Hindu creeds) and scattered over all parts of the Presidency" The draft Bill, as far as we are aware, has not been published, and unacquainted as we are with its scope and provisions, we are not in a position to judge as to whether or not it would work beneficially and accomplish the great object in view—that of checking misappropriation of temple funds and irregularities in connection with their management generally But considering that the Bill was, as we read, "the outcome of the deliberations of an influential committee of Native gentlemen appointed to consider and report on the condition of Hindu Religious endowments," and that "they collected a mass of evidence, which established conclusively the extent and magnitude of the evils complained of," we certainly think it should have carried weight with the Government of India, and have been worthy of serious consideration It may be that modification and recasting of some of the clauses may have been found necessary, but that could have been done in the Council Chamber, in the progress of the debate on the Bill Whether it would be advisable to revert to the old system of control by the Board of Revenue, or by a Central Board in Madras, or by any other effectual management, the question should certainly be taken up seriously and settled It is much to be regretted that the Government of India have ordered the matter to be dropped, but now that they see that the Hindu community is so strong on the point, so unanimous in demanding that it be gone into, we trust that they will re-open it

THE LATE MR KRISHNA RAO AND THE COUNCIL

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record the death, at Mysore, on Monday last at 7 P M, of Mr P Krishna Rao, Councillor to the Maharajah of Mysore, at the age of sixty six. Mr Krishna Rao was a man of great intellectual attainments, and originally held the post of a School master He subsequently entered the Mysore service under the Mysore Commission, in which he rose by degrees till at his retirement some years before the rendition of the Province he held the post of Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District. On the Maharajah taking over the reins of Government in 1881, and constituting his Council, Mr Poornaia Krishna Row was, with Rai Bahadur A R Sabhapathy Moodliar, selected as a non official member of the same A very heavy responsibility rests on the Maharajah and his Dewan, in filling the vacancy caused in the Council by Mr Krishna Rao's death That Council has generally come to be looked on, more or less, as a nonentity, the members being guided by the Dewan, bowing to his will in all things, and endorsing all his acts and views A seat in Council is not aspired to so much for the honor it confers, and the heavy responsibilities supposed to be connected with it, as for the tidy little salary, or honorarium attached to it. A seat in Council is looked upon in fact, as a fat sinecure, to be bestowed on some retired official or other person, who has succeeded in making himself agreeable to the powers that be, and according a hearty support to the administration, irrespective of all questions of merit and qualification His Highness has just *returned* from a long tour through Western and Northern India, in the course of which he has visited several Native States, and has had ample opportunity, no doubt, of seeing and judging of their working If he made good use of his opportunities—which we have no doubt he did—he could not but have observed that most of the Rulers of those States, to a greater or lesser extent, take a *personal* share (sometimes, perhaps, too much so) in the administration of their own dominions, and where this has been done wisely and judiciously it has operated beneficially on the countries they govern It has kept the chief officers of the State alive to their duties and responsibilities, and to the fact that the eye of their master was upon them When a ruler interests himself (as he is bound to if he rightly understands and appreciates his obligations personally in the affairs of the state he governs, it operates as a mighty check to corruption, party faction, nepotism, &c The Maharajah of Mysore, as we have said, has had opportunities of gaining a considerable store of experience and knowledge during his tour, and we hope to see him put the same to good account now He could hardly have a better chance of commencing than in putting his Council on a better footing In filling the place now vacant in it, let him be careful to appoint a man whose character is above reproach, and who has had sound, ripe experience in Revenue, Judicial, and Administrative work Other considerations should not be allowed to militate against these sterling requirements in one in the position of a Councillor to the State Party qualifications, adherence to the particular administration in power, these should not be allowed to influence the choice We would much like to see the Mysore Council being something more than a name, and it is in the power of His Highness to reconstitute it so as to be of more practical value to the State Why should he not preside over it himself, as was contemplated by the Government of India and the Secretary of State when the Province was being prepared for restoration, and the constitution of the then proposed Council was being discussed? Why should he not take a "personal share" in the administration of his own State as the Supreme Government expressly and emphatically stated, that they expected he would do? He has now been seven years on the *gaddi*—a sufficiently long term of probation we think—has attained years of discretion, and has moreover had a grand opportunity of seeing for himself how his brother Princes in the far north rule over their dominions. We are not without hope, therefore, that His Highness will at length begin to assert himself, and justifying the high expectations formed of him by the British Government when they placed him on the throne of his forefathers.

Occasional Notes

The honorary rank of Colonel in Her Majesty's rank has been granted to H H the Maharajah of Kashmir, and that of Major to Rajah Jai Chand of Lambagraon Kangra

The publication of the report of the Public Service Commission still waits the pleasure of the Secretary of State. There is every inclination on this side, says the *Pioneer*, to give it to the world

The Supreme Government has just dispatched a fine collection of India wares to the Glasgow Exhibition Selections of economic products have lately been sent to Italy, Belgium, and the Australian Colonies

The jewels belonging to Lady Dudley, which Maharajah Holkar purchased in England for £21,500, have arrived at Indore. The most precious jewels Lady Dudley would not part with, and the Maharajah is able to secure only the next best

The Lahore paper says that in the case of the tradesmen who are creditors of the Maharaja Rana of Dholpore Government is insisting that all interest as well as twenty *per cent of the original* amount shall be taken off their claims, if the creditors are to have the assistance of Government in recovering their money

The Nizam is keeping in strict seclusion just now on account of the death of the young Prince, and the illness of his sole surviving son Probably on this account he has not yet passed orders on the Ministers' recommendations in regard to Sir Horace Rumbold's claims

In regard to the quantity of tea shipped to Great Britain last year China maintained the lead, sending *120 million lb* as against 98 million lb from the British East Indies However, in point of value the figures are reversed, the Indian tea being of higher value by more than £300,000

An attempt is about to be made to establish tea growing in Russia Six *employes* of a St Petersburg tea firm have been sent to China to study the cultivation of the plant, and on their return gardens are to be established in the neighbourhood of Soukhoum, in the Trans Caucasian district

The January realisations of opium revenue in Bombay, and the Poona, realisations together, are Rs 1,80,824 worse than the budget estimate, and the realisations of the current official year are Rs 25,61,875 worse than the estimate So much for the financial foresight of Sir Auckland Colvin

At a meeting of the Lady Dufferin's Fund Association in Calcutta on Wednesday last, Mr. Scoble stated that Sir Dinshaw M Petit had given Rs 5,000 for the purposes of the Fund, and that three Native Princes, the Nizam and the Rajas of Kapurthala and Nagpore, had promised to establish hospitals for women in their States

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* states that the Begum of Bhopal has addressed a letter to the Viceroy complaining of the unfriendly behaviour of certain individuals towards her It is rumoured that if she fails to get redress from Lord Dufferin she will undertake a voyage to England to represent her case to Parliament

The China mail brings news of another terrible disaster in connection with the flood of the Yellow River While trying to fill up the breach made by the river, four thousand workmen and three mandarins were drowned The distress in the inundated district is still very great despite the relief sent by the Chinese Government

The Pope has received 11,000 chasubles among his Jubilee gifts, many of them being of gold and richly jewelled, and there is a huge Bible, sent by the King and Queen of Saxony, with gold binding and clasps, which is valued at £3,000 The monks at Chartreuse have presented his Holiness with £20,000 in cash, and a rose of diamonds, from South America, valued at £25,000

Lady Reay's Fancy Fair has proved, financially and in all other respects an emphatic success The takings on to second night amounted to Rs 24,000 On the third day admission was to be at popular prices, and the eight anna entrance should result in attracting greater crowds than ever to one of the most successful *fetes* that Bombay has ever witnessed

The Imports into British India from foreign countries for the nine months, 1st April to 31st December, 1886, amounted to Rs 43,63,91 862, and in 1887 to Rs 14,33,17,212, an increase of Rs 69,25,350 The exports of Indian produce and Manufacture in the former period amounted to Rs 59,83,89,828, and in the latter to Rs 70,97,46,756, an increase of Rs 1,13,56,929

As the Government of India has drawn the attention of municipalities to the fact that women have legitimate claims upon a portion of the funds set aside for medical purposes, a contemporary hopes that many more municipal bodies will consider the matter, and will establish and maintain female dispensaries in their districts or will, in some other way, endeavour to promote the objects of the Association for affording medical aid to women

In the last official *Burma Gazette* there is a resolution of the Chief Commissioner on the important question of the disarmament of Burma It is accompanied by the opinions of a large number of officers—which differ considerably The general opinion is that Mr. Crosthwaite has acted wisely in not hurrying on total disarmament in a country where the people cannot yet be assured of the protection to which they are entitled

There has been a great snow storm, or "blizzard," in North West America It *came on without warning, and the air* was filled with fine ice dust, which choked those who attempted to stand against it Thousands of cattle perished in their stalls, a [illegible] many of the owners died in trying to save them The extreme coldness is shown by the fact that the Colorado River, in Texas, was frozen over for the first time since the settlement of the country

The last *Gazette of India* contains a note which has been drawn up by Dr Schlich describing the special arrangement in force at Coopg's Hill for the professional training of forest students. The note has been prepared at the suggestion of the Government of India, which is frequently called upon to make available for employment in the colonies the services of officers on the active list of the Indian Forest Service, whom it cannot spare without inconvenience.

Referring to Lord Ripon's disregard for law and order in proceeding to Ireland, there to fan the flame of discontent, and to the proceeding of other ex Ministerial orators a service paper says —"It is astonishing how merely these ex Ministers and Crown servants become when they are no longer in receipt of the handsome salaries they drew when in Her Majesty's service But how and and how demoralising an exhibition they afford at this moment

Mr G B Studd, of cricketing fame, a young gentleman who lives in Hyde Park Gardens when he is at home, was at a recent meeting of the Salvation Army in Bombay ' He had been along the track of the Army in Ceylon and in Southern India, dressing as a native gentleman and living as the natives do He bore testimony to the success which attends the efforts of the soldiers to conciliate the natives and win their sympathies They regard the wearing of the native dress as an indication of kindliness and confidence" Mr Studd proceeded to England by last mail

The *Indian Daily News* states it is a distinct misfortune that the country should lose the Viceroy just at a time when the most is expected from him The annexation of Burma, giving an additional province to *the Empire, would be a great event if it* could be regarded as a success The result of another two years' administration might justify it The *Statesman* says that Lord Dufferin's genial and amiable character, and the constant desire he has evinced to rule India with an enlightened deference to the views and wishes of all classes, have steadily won him public confidence and respect

Indian immigration, remarks a Rangoon contemporary, is slowly acting in Burma —"By force of circumstances the Indian coolie will be compelled sooner or later to leave his mother-land, and come and settle down in Burma, and reclaim her hitherto unproductive tracts, for the benefit of all concerned But this immigration can be

brought about earlier by holding out to them better prospects. The provision of the present Burma Land Act are not likely to tempt either capitalists or coolies to try their fortune in a country where the presence of both classes is much required" and our contemporary suggests an unprecedented relaxation of the Act

Local and Provincial

A READING ROOM —In all public schools a good library and reading room are a *sine qua non*. The want of this has been felt by the Rev Mr Walton, and from the beginning of March a reading room will be opened in the London Mission High School, for the benefit of the teachers and senior students —B S

MR T R A THUMBU CHETTY —The acting Dewan returned the portfolio of office to Mr K Seshadri Iyer on the latters' return with the Maharajah Knowing as we do what a "hon for work" Mr Thumbu Chetty is, we are not in the least surprised to hear that he has not left the smallest arrears for Mr Seshadri Iyer to dispose of

NUNDIDROOG CRIMINAL SESSIONS —The Criminal Sessions of the Nundidroog Division for the current month, the first for this year, will commence this day, the Chief Judge, Mr C G Plumer presiding There are some eight cases committed for trial, and of course "murder" is well represented as usual, there being three such cases in the Calendar The Sessions are likely to last the whole week

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES —This very ingenious, amusing, and interesting entertainment was placed on the boards at the Cubbon Rooms, in the Station, during last week, and was well appreciated A number of figures, got up and dressed like, are worked mechanically on the stage, go through various pieces of acting, singing, dancing, &c., for all the world as if they were human beings Some of the scenes are side splitting, and the interest in entertainment is well sustained throughout We believe the Company intend performing in the city this week when we would advise the public here not to miss the treat of witnessing the fun they provide

RETURN OF THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore passed through Bangalore on the morning of Thursday last, on his return to the capital from his Northern tour The train was due at the City Station at 7 30 A M, but did not reach till 9 A M, the delay being due to the train starting late from Ruchore Mr W H Johnstone, Assistant Traffic Manager, came in charge of the special train from Vellore to Bangalore City The latter station was tastefully decorated, and the leading European and Native officials, Municipal Commissioners and others were on the platform to receive His Highness The Maharajah and party alighted from the special and, after an interval of half an hour entered the other special train drawn up on the Mysore line, in which they pursued their journey to the capital, which was reached in the afternoon His Highness looked well over his protracted tour

GENERAL FISCHER'S WATER SCHEME —Sir Harry Prendergast, the officiating British Resident, has asked the Station Municipality to reconsider their resolution voting Rs 500 for the purpose of elaborating the surveys and levels of General Fischer's scheme to supply Bangalore with water, and of testing the practicability of the same. The Resident very properly points out that several schemes are now before the Madras Government, and "it seems inadvisable to show an invidious distinction in favor of one of them" It would be establishing a dangerous precedent, we think, to grant funds to one particular competitor for the purpose of elaborating his scheme As Sir Harry very properly points out —"If Rs 500 be passed to one officer to elaborate his scheme, application may be received from others for funds to work out their projects, which it would be difficult to refuse"

OUR COMING RESIDENT —Most contradictory rumours have been afloat with regard to the movements of Sir Charles Bernard, who was a year ago gazetted to the substantive appointment of British Resident at the Court of Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, but which he has not yet taken up, being absent on furlough in England Sir Charles Bernard is a Political officer of distinction, and of a high class When upper Burmah was occupied, he disapproved of the application of martial law to that disturbed country, and was for pursuing a pacific and conciliatory policy But those views clashed with those of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and Sir Charles was therefore relieved of his duties as Chief Commissioner of Burmah But Mysore is no field for a man like Sir Charles Bernard, who has held such a superior and more responsible place, and the general impression has been that he would be provided with a post more congenial to his position, attainments, and aspirations He is due here next month, so that we should know in a very few days whether he is really coming or not The latest report in town is to the effect that Sir Charles has left England for India, and that a letter was received from him by a gentleman in Bangalore, stating that he hoped very soon to make the acquaintance of Mysore

Extracts.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Earl of Dunraven, writing to a correspondent who enquired of him whether it was true that he intended to introduce a measure of reform with regard to the constitution of the House of Lords, states that he considers it highly desirable that the question, not of the reform, but of the improving of the usefulness, of the Press Chamber should be raised during the coming sessions

He believes that the Upper House is unfairly handicapped as compared with the House of Commons, the procedure of which and the obstructive tactics of certain sections of its members offer obstacles to delay the legislative business ripe for discussion and settlement which might easily be obviated were the business to be transacted by the Lords An alteration very necessary for the welfare of the State and good government would be contrivance by which members of the House of Lords might compete for a seat in the Lower House, wearing their hereditary position if successful He is of opinion that the policy of the so called "Liberal party" is to prevent the House of Lords from effecting popular legislation, in order to stigmatise that branch of the Legislature as a useless one

NANA SAHIB AGAIN

A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* makes the strange statement that Nana Sahib is not only living at Khatmandu, but that he regularly attends the *Maghmela* at Allahabad and the *mela* at Hardwar, every year The writer speaks with great confidence and writes as follows —The Nana has got several guibs to suit each occasion and it would be no easy thing for John Bull to detect him I heard this at Hyderabad (Deccan) at that great tribunal the like of which no other city India can boast of which holds its meeting every evening at Charcumar or Charminar, and among the members of which you will find every Oriental nationality represented, from the African Baldi to the Chinese carpenter It is a regular political conclave where Russia's advance the Englishmans cunningness, the Amir's friendness, &c, &c, are all talked about Talk of the Nizam's offer go to that assemblage and hear what construction it puts on the fact Afterwards that is, two years ago, I myself went to Khatmandu, and though unfortunately I could not see the notorious Nana, for he was then on a trip to Thibet, yet I saw his wife She was about 45 years of age She had all the signs of a *sadhoba* (married woman), such as the painting of red chunun on her forehead, bangles on her arms, and long hair A Mahratta woman would not have had all these if she were a widow I heard at Laskar from a reliable source that Nana Sahib came to Gwalior a little before the fuss about his capture was made, and Sindhia was aware of it But it is not particularly known whether to precipitate his departure from being captured by giving false scent, or to exculpate himself from Nana being in his territory, that Sindhia kicked up the fuss afterwards

HYDERABAD

The *Deccan Times* —It is a common saying "Happy is the country that has no history," and were it universally true Hyderabad would just now seem to be specially blessed. But like most other aphorisms the rule is proved by its exceptions, and we fear that Hyderabad presents at the present moment such an exception Hyderabad certainly has no history but as surely Hyderabad is not happy. The quietude that now reigns over this unhappy State resembles rather the calm of despair or the stillness of fear People fear to tread where all is doubt and uncertainty around them, hence nothing is even attempted that goes beyond the province of the most ordinary routine To add to the embarrassments of the moment, the Prince is, on account of domestic troubles, almost a recluse. The doubt and mistrust that are every where apparent paralyze the efforts of those who would gladly work in the interests of the State No one knows what a day may bring forth, but all are convinced that things cannot go on much longer as they are Sir Asman Jah's Ministry has certainly gained in repute lately, and this, in no small degree, from the impression that had got abroad that there was a disposition in certain quarters to work with less friction than was unhappily formerly the case However zealous a Minister may be, circumstances and combinations may exist that are too much even for him It is freely said, and we have reason to credit the rumour, that the present condition of Hyderabad is attracting the notice of the Supreme Government, and we should not be surprised to learn that it has adopted or will adopt special means to get at the truth regarding it

THE INCREASED SALT DUTY

The *Indian Gazette* —In anticipation of whatever apology the Government of India may offer for a sudden increase of the Salt Duty, without taking counsel with any one outside the departments, it may be well to turn to an expression of opinion on this way of increasing taxation which bears the endorsement of two eminent servants of the Crown in India In 1871 Sir Bartle Frere, in the course of an address delivered in London on "Public opinion in India," cited with approval Sir Donald M Leod's view that even an increase of the Salt Duty should not be determined upon without carefully considering public opinion on the subject Sir Donald, Sir Bartle Frere said, lately returned to England with the reputation of knowing the natives better than any man Asked before the select Committee which was inquiring into the finances of India whether, supposing a larger revenue were required for the Punjab, he would recommend an increase of the duty on Salt, he replied "before expressing a decided opinion I would consult the natives more than we do generally" He was then asked again on the same subject, and he replied "I would be very cautious about expressing a definite opinion about any tax until I had had the opportunity of discussing with the natives regarding it" Asked further if he thought it would be unwise generally to impose any new tax or increase of existing taxes, till the natives had been consulted, he answered "I think myself it is most desirable, before anything is done, for we really do not know what would be the result unless we consulted them" And these, as Sir Bartle Frere reminded his audience were not the opinions of a mere man of the desk, but of one who had been all his life engaged in hand working in India We should be disposed to go further than either Sir Bartle Frere or Sir Donald M'Leod, and not to limit consultation to natives alone, but to take counsel with Chambers of Commerce and the representatives of as many varieties of opinion as possible, both European and native Any how the precipitate way in which the Government of India have acted in this matter lies under the condemnation of two of their most distinguished servants of the past generation, neither of them likely to have underrated those technical considerations which we suppose will be alleged as justifying this sudden raising of taxation by a *Gazette Extraordinary*

SAD ACCIDENT AT THE BUCKINGHAM MILL

The *Madras Mail* —A very sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the Buckingham Mill, resulting in the death of Mr Albert Hoyle, a machine fitter, who recently arrived from England to superintend the election of some new machinery Mr Hoyle and Mr Monk were watching the working of a new machine, which had been set going only a few hours previously, when some hard substance appears to have found its way through the cotton pipe into the machine The knives appear to have first struck the substance and driven it, or some broken part of the bars, into the fan, which runs at the rate of about ten thousand revolutions a minute The fan and bars split into pieces one of which, breaking through the cover, struck Mr Hoyle a fearful blow on the forehead breaking his skull Other pieces forced their way through the iron roof of the building, and fell in the compound Mr Monk had a miraculous escape, for he was standing within a couple of feet of Mr Hoyle at the time of the accident The unfortunate man, who was still living, though unconscious, was at once removed to the manager's house, and the Company's medical attendant, Dr Anstel, was telephoned for and came as quickly as possible Apothecary Hanks in the meanwhile rendered such aid as was possible The wound, however, was of such a fearful nature as to preclude all hope of the sufferer's recovery, and he succumbed to his injuries at about half past three yesterday morning, without having recovered consciousness The occurrence was the more tragic in that Mrs Hoyle arrived to join her husband by the S S *Nepaul*, which anchored in the harbour only a few hours after Mr Hoyle's death The sad news was broken to the poor widow by Mrs. Crompton, the wife of the Chief Engineer of the Mill, and every care and attention were shown to her An inquest was held by Mr Sealana, Deputy Coroner, at 4 30 P M, when a verdict of "accidental death was returned The funeral took place at Purasewalkum at five o'clock yesterday evening, Mr D Rowbottom, Mr G L Chambers, Mr Clement Simpson, Mr. Campbell, Dr Aistead, Messrs Brennand, senior and junior, Mrs Brennand, junior Mr Wilkinson, Mr Fowler, Mr Barrer and the other members of the mill staff, together with numbers of the operatives, being present Deceased was only twenty five years of age at the time of his death, and is spoken of as a clever and careful workman by those under whom he was employed and he was much liked by all who knew him

WHY MEN GET MARRIED

The *Madras Mail* —A man does not always get married to please himself, or because he really wants to No, as often as not, it is to spite an old sweetheart, and show his brethren that he is not going to be outdone by them, and so he summons courage to propose Or he sees a nice girl, she is sensible to him, and he at once falls in love, and rushes into matters, or may be, writes poetry and dedicates sonnets to his muse ere he proposes Then he maintains that "it is not good for man to live alone," and recalls various other arguments, all, of course, equally effective for his purpose Or he is an orphan, and lives in lodgings, and wants someone to sew on buttons, mend his clothes, someone to vent his humour on occasionally, and finally getting disgusted at the cool way his landlady appropriates his tea, candles soap, coals, and all other necessaries of life he looks round for a more economical housekeeper Or he quarrels with his kindred at home, because he will stay out late at nights, and his governor refuses a latch key, so he determines to get spliced in order that he can have the desired try to "open sesame" and whose right no one will dare to dispute, then he can indulge in midnight revels, and stand in any time during the twenty four hours

Another and very important reason why a man gets married is because he wants someone to make an eternal fuss of him, which a man naturally expects his wife to do, and because he wants some one to nurse him when he has the gout or rheumatism, some one to shy his slippers at to ease the pain, and because he himself must be attended to The "Society" man gets married because it is "the thing" you know to have an establishment and a nice looking and well dressed wife to preside, and if he rules properly, she can soon be coaxed to entertain his friends, even if she disapproves of the set A doctor gets married because he is almost obliged to—who ever heard of a bachelor medicos having a good practice? A clergyman gets married because he can't help himself —how can the poor man escape the snare, when traps are laid out for him at every house where mammas have matrimonial daughters? and are there not bevies of bawit hing damsels in every parish he enters, and any amount of tea parties where he is always meeting them? You bet, a parson is bound to be hooked sooner or later! Musicians are not so ready to go in double harness as some professionals, theirs being rather a pre-occupied occupation. Lawyers are proverbially rogues —therefore it is not to be wondered at when they have the chance of a rich

lady client, if they are humbly obsequious, and make themselves vastly agreeable in order to obtain the money—no, I should have said the lady In short, men are selfish creatures, and when they are married their wives soon find that out, for they will have half a dozen boxes of cigars to her one bonnet Yes men are very mean creatures, and as I have said extremely selfish as well be soon from all the reasons given as to "why they got married"

THE VICEROY ON HIS RETIREMENT

From a telegram to the *Times of India* we learn that, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on the 10th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy said —

Gentlemen,—It would be scarcely respectful that I should allow members of this Council, with whom I have been so frequently associated in devising legislative measures for the good of this country to separate without referring to the announcement, which was made public yesterday, that I had obtained the permission of her Majesty's Government to resign the Viceroyalty of India at the end of the present year It may be well imagined that no one in my situation would take such a step without feeling both pain and regret, for the post I am now filling is at once the most honourable and the most important that can be held by a subject of the Crown It was with no light heart that I accepted it It is with a deep sense of the responsibility I owe to my Sovereign, to my fellow country men at home, and, above all, to the inhabitants of India, that I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to discharge the laborious duties attaching to it I desire it, therefore, to be understood that I have been actuated by imperative private considerations alone in pursuing the course I have adopted From the time I set foot in India, till the present moment, not a shadow of difference has arisen between myself and the Government at home, nor, as I trust, have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State Indeed, I cannot sufficiently express my deep gratitude for the generous support I have received at the hands of the successive ministers who have presided over the India Office since 1884, neither has anything occurred in India itself to render my position as Viceroy less attractive than it was when I first came to this country On the contrary, from the entire European community, from all classes of my native fellow subjects whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, whether Princes or private persons whether at Calcutta or in other localities, I have received constant and innumerable tokens of sympathy and good will I only wish I had been better able by my public exertions to show my appreciation of so much loyalty and kindness Domestic reasons alone have induced me to return home a year before the regular effluxion of my term, but after all, it must be remembered that in limiting my service in India to four years, I shall have stayed in this country as long, or almost as long, as any of my immediate predecessors, and four years of such constant labour and anxiety as a Viceroy is called upon to bear, is almost as much as is good for anyone, so that I cannot but feel it may be for the public interest that I should resign my charge into the hands of a younger man, especially as the general political condition of the country, whether we regard its domestic affairs or its external relations, is prosperous and peaceful Had it been otherwise, I would have gladly sacrificed every personal consideration to the cause of duty With regard to my successor, all I can say is that had the choice lain with me, he is the very person whom I would have suggested—possessing, as he does, every quality to recommend him to the confidence of the Crown and of the nation A grandson of one of our most honorable statesmen, and initiated from his earliest youth in the conduct of serious political affairs, he is now discharging the duties of Governor General of Canada in a manner equally satisfactory to the people of that great dominion and to the Government at home He is in the prime of life, married to one of the most charming ladies that ever graced London society, and whether as presiding over the social or political world of India, I prophesy for him universal popularity and acceptance Gentlemen, I feel that I have already occupied you too long with my own personal affairs, but my great gratitude for your constant kindness and assistance, and the friendly regard in which I hold every member of this Council, have induced me to trouble you with these observations

THE DOCTRINE OF LUCK

The *Spectator* —The belief in luck results from a persistent effort to explain what is to the majority inexplicable, and we may suspect that as the inexplicable is usually attributed to an unseen chain of causes, a good many senseless efforts to change the luck—as, for instance, turning the chair at whist, or changing one's house—are efforts, conscious or unconscious to break the chain of causality, to deflect the stream, as it were, and make it pass by us But this explanation does not in the least meet the strange feeling which attaches luck or ill luck to inanimate things, of a feeling which, avowed throughout the East, and nearly universal with the vulgar of the West, lingers even among the cultivated to an astonishing degree We have met men and women entirely free from it, or at least so free that neither they nor we could detect it but we suspect the majority of our readers will admit that they are aware of its existence in the crown nooks—that is, that they possess or know of things to which, in spite of reason, they attach lucky or unlucky influence The extent of the feeling varies with temperament, but few are wholly free from it, and with some it is an abiding conviction, leading, in the case of the loss of the thing thus valued, to acute mental suffering It is not all association which induces women to sob over a mislaid wedding ring or brave officers to put on a particular sword when going on a specially dangerous expedition It is not an inexplicable but continuous experience for there has been no experience That solution would explain the belief of Nottinghamshire that a particular house always kills the best born of its owners—wholly irrespective of descent—while the owner is still alive That idea, so strong as to affect the value of the property, is no doubt the result of a long series of singular coincidences, the cases in which, not being remarkable, have not been remarked, but in most cases there is no justifying experience The vase or cup, or jewel, or house to which a family attaches honour as in some way connected with the "luck" of their race has never been broken, or lost or, sold, and they themselves, as they show their treasure reject with their intellects a belief nevertheless so operative that no price would purchase its object from their possession The man who has kept a lucky coin for years has never had any luck from it, the woman who being an agnostic, is miserable because an old crucifix has fallen and broken in the fall never consciously benefited by the object of her superstition It is the miserable often who feel this charm of the inanimate and go on for years preserving the article, whatever it may be, as a kind of amulet which is to bring the happiness never yet possessed Indeed men have been known to buy things under a fancy that they would be lucky to them, which is to express the belief in its fullest and most unreasonable form The present writer, if he knows himself, would give what, for his means would be an absurd price for particular ring which he never saw but once, and with which he has *no associations*, and would be averse as he paid it that its true motive was a notion of luck as inexplicable as preposterous In this instance, not only is there no "experience" such as the owner of the Nottinghamshire estate or of "the Luck of *Edenhall*" might possibly quote but there is if such a phrase is permissible, the reverse of experience In a Mahomedan, or a Buddhist, or even a Roman Catholic, the feeling is intelligible enough There is no reason in the world why, if you believe in guardian angels or in the physical omnipresence of the Universal Spirit or the power of a Church to bless or curse the inanimate, you should not also ascribe enduring influence, even spiritual influence, to an inanimate thing, which, in the first and last case, is a medium of good or evil influence, or in the second case, is actually apart of the sovereign All, but the belief to be explained is that of average In it a survival, or is it produced by man's incapacity to suppress a thought? Is it a survival from a time when another faith prevailed, and when believed in the virtue of a mistletoe or of a Holy well, or is there another explanation? Is there conceivably still living among Englishmen a feeling which attaches successfulness, whether hostile or benevolent, to anything out of the way?—a feeling so strong in India that, according to Sir Alfred Lyall, in wild districts new deities are manufactured every year Something strange, say, in a tree, struck as an Indian, and he worships the tree, around which gradually accrues a cultus and a train of worshippers We can hardly conceive such a feeling possible, and yet what else can be the explanation of the notion of good luck attached by half the population of Great Britain to misshapen coins? What else can there be in the coin except its unlikeliness to ordinary coins—precisely the quality which attracts the Hindoo to his sacred stone or tree? Or is the ultimate explanation this—that man, always fearing and hoping, and utterly aware that everything goes on in spite of him, that there is a Destiny, calls at what he may, dislikes trampling down any unbidden thought about it, even if the thought attaches itself to a thing lest he should offend the Unseen There is fear in the impulse somewhere, but we confess that, after much thinking, no account of its genesis seems to us completely satisfactory

THE MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE

The *Madras Mail* —When the Marquis of Lansdowne left England towards the close of 1883 to become Governor General of Canada few occupied a higher place in public estimation The reputation which he had then made for himself has since been enhanced by his administration of the affairs of the Dominion On the eve of his departure for the New World, "Cosmos," appearing in the character of the candid friend, addressed him as follows in a letter which was published in the *World* —

There is no Englishman of your age whom I could congratulate with equal warmth and sincerity upon the assumption of arduous and anxious post Everything, it is in your favour, you carry with you more than promise more even than the more first fruits of performance A singularly blameless youth was crowned by the highest honours in the first university of the world The advantages to which you were born, and which are not possessed to the same extent or in the same degree but by any but the heirs of historic English titles have been turned by you to admirable account, you have acquired a valuable insight into the routine of office, and you have shown both in the House of Lords and elsewhere that you possess that power of speaking which is indispensible to public men of our race Nothing could be happier than your farewell addresses to those who assembled round you at the end of last week The words you then uttered preceded you to the dominion in which you are to the Queen's representative, and we have been told with the liveliest gratification by every section of its people When you appointment was first announced you were charged with the opposition and disloyalty of Irishmen in the discharge of your future duties By what you said at Derry you will have gone far towards disarming the most inveterate of your Irish foes But it is all those of your remarks, which were of a more personal or private character, that I especially notice proof of your judgment, tact, and taste Your references to Lady Lansdowne contained nothing that you could wish to have omitted, and were marked by dignity as well as by pathos and affection which appeals to our universal nature The Canadians will recognise in them a guarantee that they are about to welcome vice queen after their own heart It would be affectation to ignore that the appointment of strengthening the affections of our Canadian fellow subjects to the English crown by locating amongst them a member of the Royal family was not a success No one is to blame for the failure unless indeed it is those who originally came vaid the idea and failure was from the first inevitable Profound as the devotion of Canadians is to the welfare and institutions of this country, their political and social sentiment is republican There is a democratic contagion in the influences exercised by the contiguity of the United States and intense as is their veneration and regard for the Queen, those who know the country best had their misgivings as to the wisdom of sending out to them the Queen's daughter and son in law despite the memories and the motto of our Colonial Office, may now well be adopted as the position legal at the noble dependency which you are setting forth to administer If there were nothing to be said in favour of a hereditary aristocracy, it would be a strong argument against abolishing it that it frequently produces men of your stamp Just as there is nothing so mischievous as the degenerate noble, so his opposite has it in his power to surround his name with a lustre and to confer services on his country which princes might well envy The intuitions of statesmanship belong to him by right of birth I do not mean that he is necessarily born a Pitt, a Peel or a Palmerston, but this is one of those cases in which the doctrine of heredity holds good The transmitted influences and responsibilities of his ancestors generate around him an atmosphere which unconsciously he inhales, and to breathe which is itself an education So true is it that statesmen to a large extent are born, not made Rank, when rightly used augments as well as exalts capacity With you it has, in addition operated as a systematic security against the abuse of capacity You have not had the good fortune of a preliminary training in the House of Commons, but with the example of Lord Salisbury one is disposed to feel sceptical as to the abiding advantages of this experience Be that as it may your career in the House of Lords has shown that your nature qualifies you in a singular degree to have dispensed with it You would, it is true, have been lamentably false to the antecedents of your house, a traitor to the illustrious stock from which you were sprung, if the record of your past were different Your grandfather advocated the emancipation of Roman Catholics twenty years before it was accomplished, was a leader for twenty five years before the abolition of the bread tax The first Marquis of Lansdowne, better known as Lord Shelburne, was the most enlightened Whig of his generation, and held views on social, political and economical matters as much in advance of his day as those which Pitt longed to execute It is not forgotten on the Continent, where your next few years will be spent, that he steadily opposed the disastrous policy that resulted in the loss of the American Colonies and that there was no more severe denouncer of the policy which ensued in war and humiliation Cobett expended much feeble fun on the fact that your original name was Petty 'Petty by nature as well as by name,' he writes in his Rural Rides, 'Sir William got from Cromwell a patent for double writing invented by him, and he invented also a double bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide, a model of which is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society Sir William Petty, however, did a good deal more than this He was, indeed, entitled to the confiscations of the Lord Protector for his territorial wealth But he made a wise and generous use of it, and he had executed by great public services Two centuries ago young English men went to Ireland in the same spirit that they now go to the Colonies William Petty adopted most contemporary *savants* in his scientific attainments He had studied at the Chief Universities of the Continent, had been the pupil of Hobbes and had lectured as a professor at Oxford In 1652 he secured the post of physician general to the Irish army A little later he made the first scientific survey of the island On his return to England he became a principal leader of the movement that ended in the foundation of the Royal Society

Many of the attributes which belong to this remarkable man have re appeared in yourself, and still more in your brother, the present Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs The cool scientific temper, the love of knowledge—which by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice is, perhaps, carried to the point of pseudo—is the legacy bequeathed by the Hampshire plotter whose patronage was long perpetuated by your house, and who was the author of its worldly fortunes But it was he who established the first fisheries and iron works in Ireland His example has been followed by his descendants on a scale not more patriotic than politic For many of the best roads, ports, and other appliances of civilisation with which he is equipped, Ireland is indebted to the sagacious and enterprising generosity of the Fitzmaurices Your grandfather may dispute with Lord Clinton the fame of being the first nobleman of his time but he was more than a great peer Lord Lansdowne—*the Lord Lansdowne of our modern history*—was prescient and practical as well as humane. There is no nobleman of our day who has shown in himself more thoroughly some of these traits than yourself There is no property in this portion of the United Kingdom where agricultural labourers are so well housed and so well paid as on your Lordship's acres You differed from the Ministry on a specific point, and that once asserted your disagreement with them was at an end So it is that when last summer you were selected as Lord Lorne's successor, the announcement was universally regarded as equally creditable to the Government and honourable to yourself

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